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VOLUNTEER REVIEW BEFORE THE QUEEN AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE LAST SATURDAY: THE ARTISTS' CORPS MARCHING PAST.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Some further illustrations of the festivities in different parts of the country upon the occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign are presented in this week's number of our Journal.

Winchester, the Royal city of Wessex, the oldest English kingdom, had its procession to the Cathedral, the Mayor and Corporation, and the Warden and Masters of Winchester College, being accompanied by the Dean and Chapter. There was a solemn service, and the Dean preached an appropriate sermon. An open-air dinner was given to 3200 people, as shown in our Illustration, in the Broadway, in front of the Guildhall; the carving and waiting done by a number of ladies and gentlemen, and the Mayor, Mr. W. Budden, giving the Queen's health. There were athletic sports at Bar End, directed by the committee of the Winchester Cricket Club; a fine torchlight procession, arranged by Mr. Hugh Wyeth, who figured as Neptune, with Britannia and other allegorical personages, escorting Queen Victoria on her throne; and a display of fireworks at Oram's Arbour. The decorations and illuminations were kept up two or three days.

The ancient city of York celebrated the Jubilee on Monday, the 20th ult., when the Lord Mayor entertained a large company at breakfast, and a Thanksgiving service was held in York Minster, and was attended by a crowded congregation of civilians and soldiers. A review of 3000 troops took place on Knavesmire at noon, General Daniell being the reviewing officer. During the afternoon 13,000 children were regaled with tea and amusements. In the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress received a distinguished company at the Mansion House. The city was illuminated at night. Our Illustrations show the effect at Micklegate Bar, Bootham Bar, and Monkgate. Nearly £5000 has been raised towards a free library, and a sum subscribed to the Imperial Institute.

At Lancaster, the public rejoicings were worthy of the occasion. A Royal salute was fired by the Volunteers in the park, and the National Anthem was afterwards sung by 8000 scholars. Fifteen hundred old people were entertained. The scholars afterwards had a grand fête. At night there was a grand torchlight procession. We give an Illustration of the illumination at the Townhall.



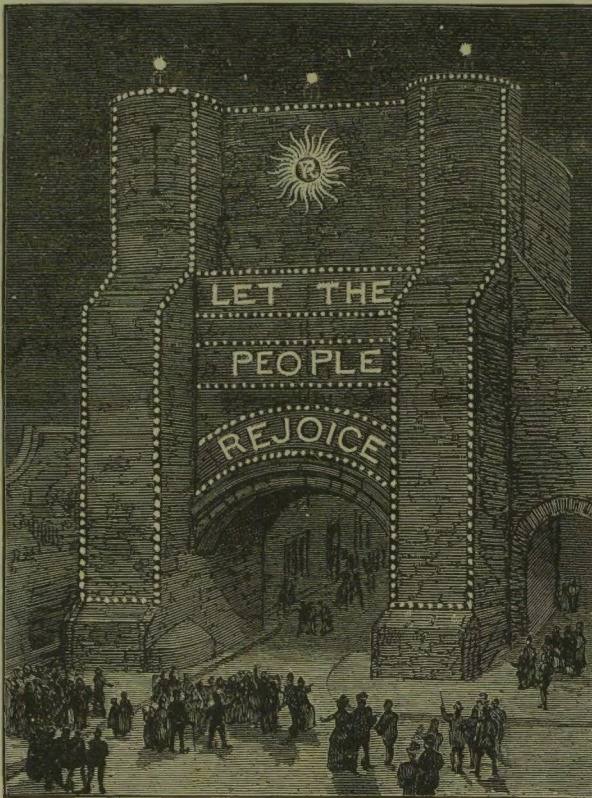
MICKLEGATE BAR, YORK.

In Lincolnshire, the principal celebrations took place at Boston, Spalding, Holbeach, Long Sutton, Bourn, and Sleaford, where thousands of people gathered and joined in the festivities of the day, which consisted chiefly of free dinners and teas, with sports, processions, and shows; while in the villages the children and the poorer residents received free meals in the open air. At Boston, the roasting of an ox whole was a sight watched by crowds of people with much curiosity. This scene, and that of a similar operation at Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, are represented in two of our Sketches.

The town of West Bromwich, near Birmingham, took part with great spirit in the national festivity; the illuminations of its Townhall and other buildings were very fine. In the same week, the Earl of Dartmouth, accompanied by the Mayor, performed the ceremony of cutting the first turf for an extension of Dartmouth Park, a place of public recreation hardly surpassed by any in England for the advantages of its situation.

The children of London, besides their grand fête in Hyde Park, visited by the Queen, enjoyed other great treats that week. On the Thursday, ten thousand girls from the Board and voluntary schools of East London were entertained at the People's Palace by the generosity of the Drapers' Company, and there was a similar treat to ten thousand boys next day. About fifteen thousand children belonging to elementary schools in Battersea and the neighbourhood were present at a Jubilee fête at the Albert Palace. The Jubilee Festival of Church Sunday-schools in Kensington was held at the Royal Albert Hall. Nearly six thousand children were present. Several hundred prizes, framed photographs of the Queen, were presented to scholars by Princess Louise. Thirty thousand Sunday scholars celebrated the Queen's Jubilee at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. The entertainment, under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck, was organised by the Church Sunday School Institute. Of the thirty thousand at least a third came from the country. In addition to the attractions of the Palace there were amusements specially arranged by the managers of the festival.

The Inner Temple gardens presented a very animated spectacle on Tuesday, the 28th, when, through the kindness of the wives of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, tea was given to nearly two thousand little boys and girls who live in the squalid courts and alleys which surround Fleet-street and the Strand. A number of poles were erected on the grass, and around these the children sat in circles, while ladies and gentlemen attended to their wants. Nearly all the Benchers were present. The children were each presented with a Jubilee mug, and subsequently with a new penny; and a substantial tea of bread-and-butter, cake, mince-pies, and tea was distributed. The provisions were supplied by Messrs. A. and C.



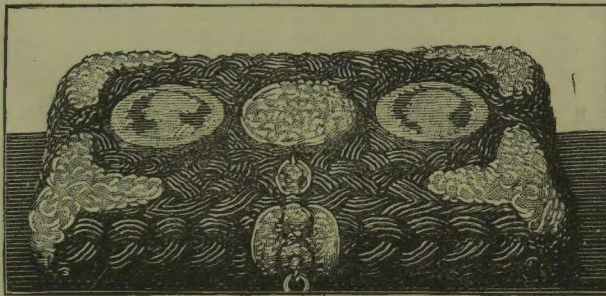
BOOTHAM BAR, YORK.

Glenie, confectioners, Strand. A band played during the meal, and the National Anthem signalled the arrival of Princess Christian. The children rose to their feet and warmly cheered her Royal Highness. She went among the children, handing them their mugs and pence, and expressing hopes that they were all enjoying themselves.

Not only within the island limits of Great Britain and Ireland, but in the distant colonies, and at the British naval and military stations, the Queen's Jubilee was celebrated with equal enthusiasm. At Gibraltar, on Monday, the 20th, the streets were decorated with flags, and there was an evening display of illuminations and fireworks on the Alameda. On Tuesday there was a parade, on the North Front, of all the troops of the garrison, before the Governor, Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.B., and General Mark Walker, V.C., C.B., being present, with the Staff. Royal salutes were fired from the Rock Head battery, and from the upper and lower galleries of the Rock, and were answered by the guns of the Royal Artillery. These, with the Royal Engineers, the King's Royal Rifles, the South Staffordshire regiment, the Royal West Kent, and the Royal Irish Rifles, were the troops on the parade-ground. We are indebted to Captain Reginald Rudyard, of the Royal Irish, for our Gibraltar Sketches.

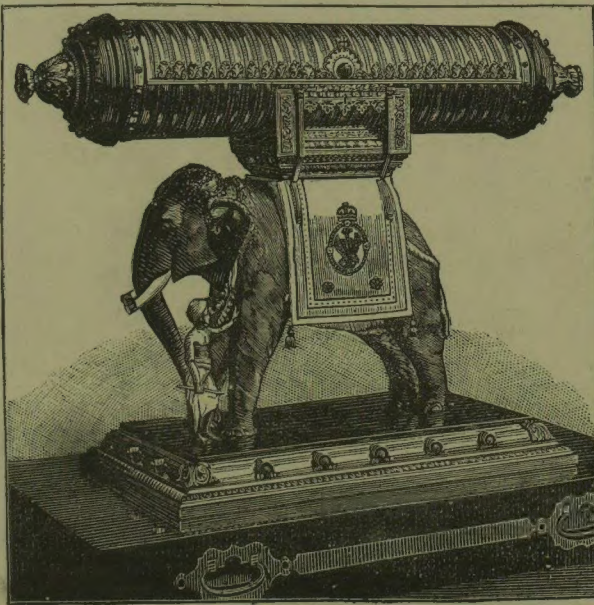
The ladies of Stockport, headed by the Mayoress, have presented to the Queen an address, inclosed in a casket, which is a very beautiful work of art. It is a model of Bramhall Hall, the ancient mansion of the Davenports, the finest existing specimen of the famous half-timbered style of Cheshire domestic architecture. The picturesque old building is represented in ivory, with ebony for the black oaken timbers, bright bronze for the red brick and terra-cotta and for the chimneys, oxydised silver for the roof and gables, and mother-of-pearl for the windows, the small panes of which are indicated by fine black lines in diaper. The mouldings of all the doors and window-frames, the brackets, and the carved decorations at the gable-ends, are imitated with exact fidelity. On the oaken base, at one side, are the Royal arms; at the other, those of the borough of Stockport. This exquisite work has been executed in about three weeks, by Messrs. Elkington and Co., at their Manchester establishment.

The casket of the address from Inverness Town Council to the Queen is a unique specimen of the silversmith's and



CASKET OF ADDRESS FROM INVERNESS.

woodcarver's art, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Ferguson and Macbean, Highland jewellers, Union-street, Inverness. It is 12 in. long by 7½ in. wide, of wood from the



CASKET OF ADDRESS FROM MADRAS.

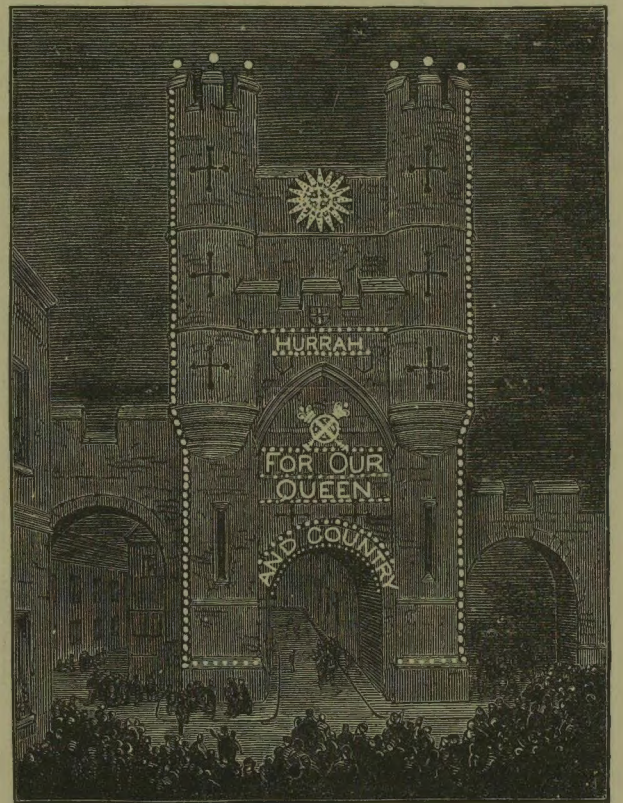
old oak bridge that spanned the Ness till 1685. The carving is fine bold interlacing Celtic ornamentation, a true example of genuine Highland style. The lid displays the Inverness Town Arms, and medallions of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, all in massive silver. The four corners are decorated with silver plates, wrought in Celtic interlacing work.

The address from the Madras Presidency of India is in a casket, manufactured by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, jewellers and silversmiths, of Madras, from designs by Mr. R. F. Chisholm, late consulting architect to the Madras Government. Its chief feature is an elephant, of oxydised silver, 10 in. high, richly caparisoned with jewelled frontlet and breastplate, bearing a gilt embossed howdah, which supports the cylindrical casket; a mahout, or keeper, stands in front of the animal. The address, on behalf of thirty-two millions of the Queen's Indian subjects, was presented to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Thursday week, by Sir Charles Lawson, who then received the honour of knighthood.

THE QUEEN'S GARDEN-PARTY.

The Queen's State garden-party, held on Wednesday week in the beautiful grounds at the rear of Buckingham Palace, was attended by all her Majesty's guests now in London, the whole of the members of her own family, and the foreign Ambassadors. Her Majesty came specially from Windsor, and on her way from the Paddington station drove through Palace-gardens into Kensington, passing there a short distance along High-street, in front of the Townhall and Vestry Hall, then turning back to where the Jubilee triumphal arch was erected, nearly opposite Kensington Palace. The inhabitants of Kensington, expecting this Royal visit, had prepared a loyal address for presentation to her Majesty; and a procession with a guard of honour of the 2nd and 4th Middlesex Rifles met the Queen's carriage at the Jubilee arch. The Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Vicar of Kensington, here presented the address, in which allusion was made to the birth of the Queen at Kensington Palace; and her Majesty in replying said, "I am glad to have such an enthusiastic reception in my dear native town." The Royal carriage then drove on, and reached Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes past four.

About an hour later, attended by the Dowager Duchess of



MONKGATE BAR, YORK.

Roxburghe and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, her Majesty entered the gardens of the palace, where there had assembled nearly all the Royal guests and those who had received invitations. Upon the Queen entering the grounds from the terrace of the palace, she was received by her foreign guests. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their three daughters, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the King of Denmark, the King of Saxony, and the King of Greece, were among the company. The Queen's invitations were by no means confined to the nobility or to persons of rank; but a great number of those distinguished in Parliament, in the naval, military, and official services, in the learned professions, in art, science, or literature, or in social life, were among those admitted to her garden-party. Her Majesty walked slowly round, shaking hands and conversing with the ladies and gentlemen present, and remained in the gardens until close upon seven o'clock, when the time had arrived to prepare for the return journey to Windsor.

It was formally announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that the Queen has conferred the dignity of an Earl upon Lord Londesborough. The Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne becomes a Peer of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Bowes; and Viscount Galway a Peer of the United Kingdom under the title of Baron Monckton. Sir John St. Aubyn becomes a Peer as Baron St. Levan, of St. Michael's Mount, in the county of Cornwall; Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, as Baron Magheramorne, of Magheramorne, in the county of Antrim; Sir William Armstrong, as Baron Armstrong, of Crag-side, in the county of Northumberland; Mr. Selater-Booth, as Baron Basing, of Basing Byflete and of Hoddington, both in the county of Southampton; Mr. Edward Fellowes, as Baron De Ramsey, of Ramsey Abbey, in the county of Huntingdon; and Mr. Henry William Eaton, as Baron Cheylesmore, of Cheylesmore, in the city of Coventry, and county of Warwick.

The Coaching Club held their second meet of the season in Hyde Park on Wednesday week. The muster was a large one, the weather was fine, and a brilliant company assembled, including the Princess of Wales and one of her daughters, the King of Denmark, the King of Saxony, and the King of the Hellenes. Several of the Indian Princes now in this country occupied seats in the coaches.—Eighteen coaches were present at the meet of the Four-in-Hand Club on the Horse Guards Parade on the following day. Several members of the club drove to the Crystal Palace, whither the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, and several foreign Princes, had gone to attend a concert and witness a display of fireworks.

JUBILEE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Her Majesty the Queen in person, last Saturday afternoon, in front of Buckingham Palace, reviewed six brigades of the London and Home District Volunteers, to the number of 23,672, including the Honourable Artillery Company and the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, who preceded the first brigade in the march past. A portion of the railings of the Green Park had been temporarily removed, to allow the troops assembled there to march to the front of the palace, where the Royal pavilions had been erected for the accommodation of the Queen, the Princes and Princesses, and her Majesty's Royal guests and friends. Among these were the King of Denmark, the King of Greece and his son, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. The Princess of Wales, with her three daughters, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Henry of Battenberg were with the Queen. The Prince of Wales, honorary Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, the Duke of Connaught, as honorary Colonel of the London Irish Volunteers, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, were on horseback with their respective corps. The Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Auxiliary Forces, Major-General Arthur Freemantle, C.B., was near the Queen, to supply any information she might desire. Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief; Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General; Major-General Sir R. Biddulph, Quartermaster-General; and General Gips, C.B., commanding the Home Military District, were also present.

The bands of the Royal Artillery, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, and Scots Guards, massed together, performed the National Anthem. The march past began with the Hon. Artillery Company, under command of the Duke of Portland, and the Naval Artillery Volunteers, with their guns, under Sir Allen Young. The first brigade, commanded by Colonel A. C. Hamilton, R.E., consisted of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps (under Surgeon-Major Norton), the 2nd Middlesex Artillery (Lord Arthur Hill), 3rd Middlesex Artillery (Lord Truro), 1st London Artillery (Colonel Hope, V.C.), 1st Middlesex Engineers, 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers (Sir A. Kirby), and 1st London Engineers. The second brigade, under Colonel F. J. Hercey, was composed of the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey, 3rd Royal West Surrey, 4th Royal West Surrey, 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers, 3rd, 5th, and 7th Surrey Rifle Volunteers. The third brigade, commanded by Colonel Tucker, C.B., was made up of the 2nd Bucks and the Public Schools—Eton, Harrow, Charterhouse, Dulwich, Oxford Military College, and Wellington College Volunteer Corps, the 3rd Middlesex, 11th Middlesex (Railway Corps), 8th Middlesex, 17th Middlesex, 1st and 2nd (Colonel Routledge) Battalions of Royal Fusiliers. The fourth brigade, under Colonel Wigram, C.B., of the Coldstream Guards, with the Duke of Connaught, comprised the 16th Middlesex (London Irish), 1st Middlesex (Victoria Rifles), 19th Middlesex (St. Pancras), 4th Middlesex (Kensington), 21st Middlesex (Finsbury), 6th Middlesex (St. George's), 22nd (London Rangers) with two Nordenfeldt guns, and 18th Middlesex (Paddington). The fifth brigade, under Colonel the Hon. D. Home, Grenadier Guards, was formed by the 15th Middlesex, the London Rifle Brigade (Lord Edward Clinton, with the Duke of Cambridge as honorary Colonel), the Post-Office Corps (under Colonel Du Plat Taylor, with the Duke of Teck, honorary Colonel), the 2nd London, the 3rd London, and the Civil Service Corps, 12th and 25th Middlesex (Lieutenant-Colonel Mills), the Prince of Wales riding, as honorary Colonel, with the Civil Service Corps. The sixth brigade, commanded by Colonel Stracey, Scots Guards, was composed of the 2nd Middlesex, the 5th Middlesex and Harrow town corps, the London Scottish (Colonel Lumsden) with pipers of the Scots Guards, the 13th Queen's Westminster (Duke of Westminster, honorary Colonel, and Colonel Howard Vincent, C.B., commanding), the Inns of Court (Colonel C. H. Russell), the Artists' Corps (Colonel R. W. Edis) in eight companies, 761 men, who marched exceedingly well, the 1st Tower Hamlets with four Gardner guns, and the 2nd Tower Hamlets, 891 strong. The march past occupied an hour and ten minutes.

As soon as the last corps had gone by, her Majesty called the Commander-in-Chief to the Royal pavilion, and was understood to express her satisfaction. Loud and prolonged cheers greeted her Majesty as she bowed to the people before leaving the place. The Queen and the Princesses took their seats in the carriage which was waiting, and amid the flutter of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands drove off to the garden entrance of the palace.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE GUESTS.

His Royal Highness Don Antonio d'Orléans, an Infante or Prince of the Royal family of Spain, is son of the French Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duke de Montpensier, who was married, in 1846, to Princess Louise of Spain, sister of Queen Isabella. Don Antonio was born Feb. 23, 1866, and married, last year, Princess Eulalia, youngest sister of King Alfonso XII. These personages represented the widowed Queen Regent of Spain at the Jubilee.

Louis William, Prince of Baden, who represented the Grand Ducal Court at the Jubilee, is the youngest son of the Grand Duke Frederick, and was born June 12, 1865. He is brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway.

Henry, Prince of Prussia, is the second son of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany. He was born Aug. 14, 1862, has been educated for the Navy, and is at present in command of the German torpedo flotilla at Chatham, which will appear at the great naval review on the 23rd inst. The Prince was recently betrothed to Princess Irene of Hesse, daughter of the late Princess Alice. This was announced on the ninetieth birthday of the Emperor; but it is stated that the marriage is not to take place until his Royal Highness returns from a voyage round the world. He is the "Sailor Prince" of Germany.

Prince Devawongse Varoprakar is first cousin of the King of Siam, whose Special Envoy he was at the Jubilee. He is also Minister for Foreign Affairs of that kingdom.

The Rao of Cutch, one of the native Princes of Western India, under the political superintendence of the Bombay Government, is the descendant of a Rajpoot family which, in the sixteenth century, acquired the sovereignty of that country. It is a peninsula, on the shore of the Indian Ocean, to the south of Scinde, and to the east of Guzerat and Baroda. The population is about half a million. Her Majesty has conferred upon his Highness the rank of Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the usual reception on the part of the United States Minister; and by a particularly brilliant evening fête given by Mr. Henry F. Gillig, of the American Exchange, at the Grosvenor Gallery, and attended by Mr. Phelps and Mr. J. G. Blaine, Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., Mr. Henry E. Abbey, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Toole, Miss Ellen Terry, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and a host of other notabilities.

THE COURT.

After the Royal garden-party in Buckingham Palace grounds on Wednesday week (of which an Illustration is given in the present Number) the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Windsor. Her Majesty there held a Court on Thursday week to receive addresses from the Indian Chiefs, deputations from native Indian States, from the Municipal Corporations of Calcutta and Bombay, and from the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras. Her Majesty gave several of the chiefs miniatures of herself, and invested them with the order of the Star of India. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by his son and daughter, arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen, as did the Duchess of Albany. The Queen came to London on Saturday last and reviewed some 24,000 metropolitan Volunteers at Buckingham Palace. An Illustration and particulars of the review are given in the present issue. Her Majesty returned to Windsor in the evening. The Queen, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Irene of Hesse, went to Frogmore on Sunday morning, and attended Divine service at the Royal mausoleum. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princess Alix were present. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. Canon Capel Cure, officiated. The Rev. Canon Capel Cure preached the sermon. Divine service was afterwards performed at the private chapel at the Castle, at which the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. Canon Capel Cure officiated. Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg and the members of the Royal household were present. On Monday the Queen came to London and laid the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The ceremony is illustrated and described in the present Number. The Queen returned to Windsor Castle. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales visited the Queen on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. There is to be a Royal review of 70,000 troops at Aldershot to-day (Saturday). Seats will be reserved for 250 Peers and 400 members of the House of Commons.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their three daughters, accompanied by the King of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes, the Duke of Sparta, and Prince George of Greece, visited the Crystal Palace on Thursday week, and remained to dinner. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and other Royal and distinguished personages were also present at the special Jubilee fête, display of fireworks, and open-air ballet in the grounds. On Friday the Prince and Princess, the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, and the Duke of Cambridge, were among the visitors at Henley. In the evening his Royal Highness, accompanied by his two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, the Duke of Sparta, and Royal party, attended the Royal Caledonian fancy-dress ball at the New Club, Covent-garden. By desire of the Prince of Wales a special performance of "Olivia" was given last Saturday night at the Lyceum Theatre; and on Tuesday the Princess, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, Princesses Victoria, Louise, and Maud of Wales, and the King of the Hellenes and suite, visited the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales received addresses in Dublin on Wednesday week at the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park, from the Loyalists of the county of Dublin, the Belfast Corporation, and the Royal-Dublin Society. Prince Albert Victor laid the foundation-stone of the new Victoria Jubilee wing of the Hospital for Incurables at Donnybrook, and in the evening the Princes attended the concert of the Choral Society in Trinity College. One of the most interesting events of the Royal visit was reserved until Thursday morning, when their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Trinity College to be present at Commencement, and the Lord Lieutenant, Prince Albert Victor, and several eminent men received honorary degrees. During the day, Prince Albert Victor opened a public park at Killiney; and afterwards, with Prince George, visited a rose-show in the grounds of Sir E. C. Guinness, and the children's fête at Ballsbridge; their Royal Highnesses leaving Kingstown for England in the evening. On Saturday, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Karolyi, presented to Prince Albert Victor the order of St. Stephen at Marlborough House on behalf of the Emperor of Austria; and in the evening the Prince was present at a dinner given by the chairman of the London School Board, the Rev. J. R. Diggle, at the Goldsmiths' Hall, to celebrate the progress of education during her Majesty's reign.

LORD KINNAIRD'S WILL.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1876), with five codicils (dated Feb. 15, 1876; April 24, 1879; June 10 and Sept. 3, 1881; and Dec. 1, 1882), of the Right Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald, Baron Kinnauld, late of Pall-mall East, and of Rossie Priory, county Perth, North Britain, who died on April 26 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by the Right Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald, Lord Kinnauld, the son, and Roland Yorke Bevan, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to over £255,000. The testator gives £3000, certain pictures, all his consumable stores, and such plate, furniture, and effects, two carriages and pair of horses at his residences, Pall-mall East and Plaistow Lodge, Bromley, as she may select, to his wife; he also gives her Plaistow Lodge and an annuity of £1000 for life. All his real estate in England, including Plaistow Lodge on the death of his wife, he devises to his said son, who also succeeds to Rossie Priory and all his real estate in Scotland. He bequeaths £10,000 to each of his four daughters, Louisa, Gertrude Emily, and Frederica Georgiana, his other daughter being already provided for; all his capital and shares in the partnership banking business of Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., the remainder of his pictures, plate, furniture, and effects, and his stock and cups at Rossie Priory to his said son; and a few other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his said son. The testator declares that the provision made for his wife and younger children is in addition to, and not in substitution of, that made for them by a Scotch settlement.

MR. SILBER'S WILL.

The will of Mr. Albert Marcius Silber, of Wood-street, was proved on July 4 by his widow, power being reserved to grant probate to Mr. William Bell and Mr. James Thomas Cashell, the other executors. The testator confirms certain settlements made in favour of his wife and children to the extent of £55,000, and gives some specific bequests and an immediate legacy to his widow. He then bequeaths and devises all his property to his trustees (his widow, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Cashell), upon trusts, for sale and investment; and, after making some provisions for his daughters during the lifetime of his widow, he bequeaths the ultimate residue between his two sons. In addition to the will the testator left a codicil, by which he exercises his right to appoint directors of Silber and Fleming, Limited. The will and codicil are dated Nov. 22, 1878, and June 28, 1886. The gross value of the personal estate is sworn at £131,369 5s. 10d., and it is understood that the testator was possessed of considerable real estate in the City of London.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, K.P.

In St. Patrick's Hall of Dublin Castle, on Tuesday week, Prince Albert Victor of Wales was duly invested as a knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. As one of the consequences of the Disestablishment of the Church in Ireland in 1869, the Order has been secularised and its stalls in St. Patrick's Cathedral have been lost. There can no longer be any installation of a knight. Until the death of Archbishop Trench, he remained Chancellor of the Order. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is now ex-officio Chancellor. In the absence of Mr. A. J. Balfour, his place was taken by Sir Redvers Buller, the Under-Secretary. The ceremony of investiture was interesting by the quaintness of its forms and language. St. Patrick's Hall was adorned with the banners and scutcheons of all knights created since 1869. The Grand Master's chair was placed on a raised dais at the end of a long table, covered with a cloth of light blue, the colour of the Order. Around this table were chairs for the knights. In the hall were assembled a number of privileged persons. The Lord Lieutenant, wearing his insignia and the blue robe of the Grand Master, entered, attended by his officers, and took his seat. Having directed Ulster, Sir Bernard Burke, to summon the knights, they entered, and, making reverences to the Grand Master, took their places round the table. The attendance was larger than on any occasion since the investiture of the Prince of Wales. Ulster called the roll; those who answered were the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Cork, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Earl of Gosford, the Earl of Powerscourt, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Listowel, the Earl of Carysfort, the Earl of Dunraven, the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Howth, Lord Montagu, and the Marquis of Headfort. The Queen's letter authorising the chapter to be held, and communicating that her Majesty was pleased to create his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K.G., a knight of the Order, was read. His Excellency the Grand Master, assisted by the two senior knights present, put the ribbon with the badge round the Prince's right shoulder. He was girded with the sword and robed with the mantle. Having received the prescribed admonitions, his banner was unfurled and he was declared, with full enumeration of all his titles, a knight of the Order. The Dean of St. Patrick's acted as Registrar of the Order; and Sir Bernard Burke was assisted by Mr. H. D. Burke, Somerset Herald.

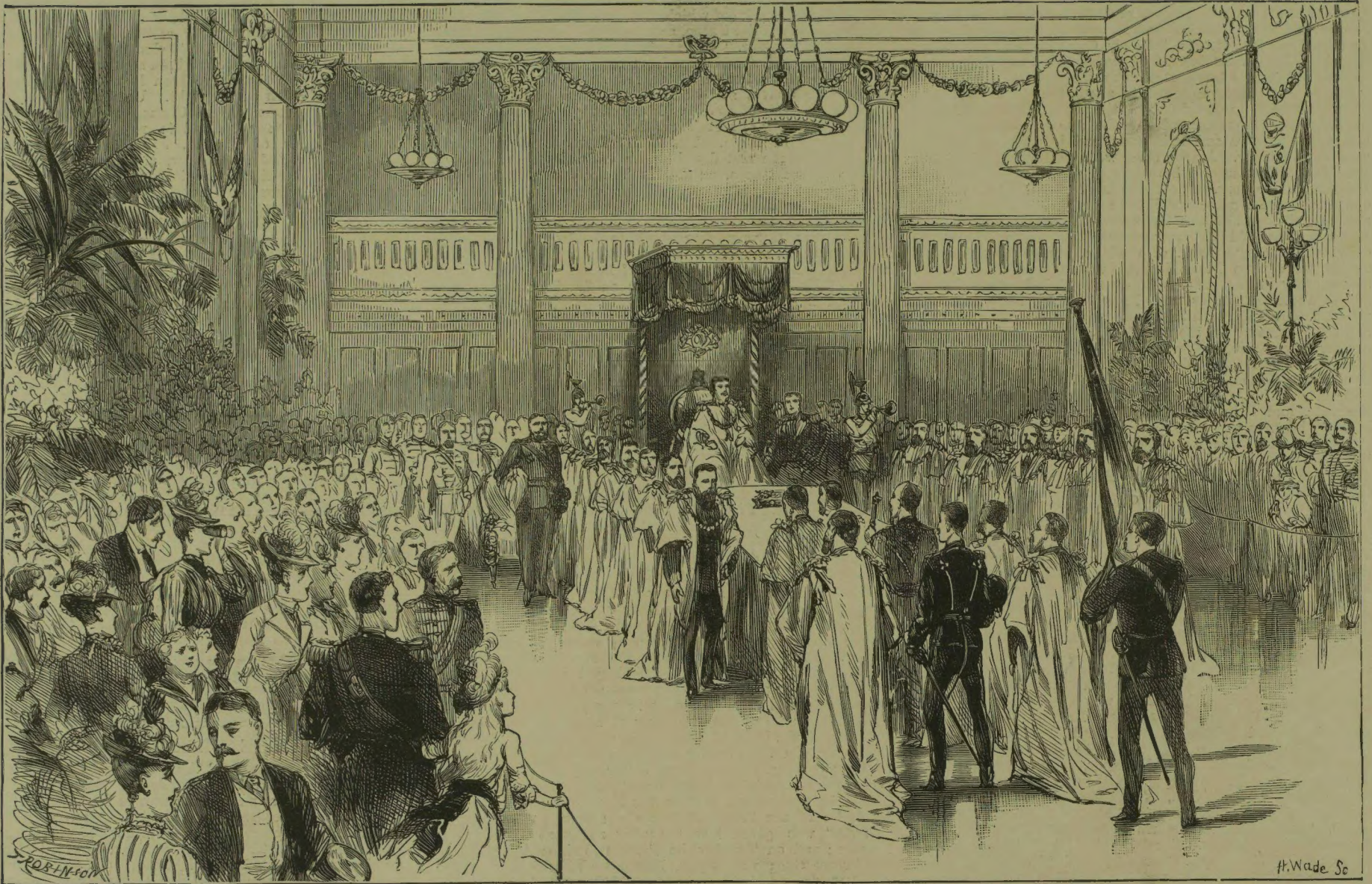
The Princes, after the ceremony, returned with his Excellency to the Viceregal Lodge, where, in the evening, there was a State banquet, and the grounds were beautifully illuminated.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. Charles Warner was well advised when he made a bold move and took "Held by the Enemy" away from Oxford-street to the busier and more remunerative theatrical district of the Strand. Fortune favoured him in many respects. The great rival melodramatic house—the Adelphi—happened to be closed for repairs. The Vaudeville was not at all too small for the American play, but had the conspicuous advantage of curtailing expenses, and, best of all, directly the change was effected, the tropical heat ceased and the cool weather came to the assistance of every theatrical manager in London. Concerning the general performance but little need be said at this late date. The impetuous and energetic Mr. Warner carries everything before him, and he has now for his heroine a very engaging and clever lady in Miss Kate Rorke, who, in this character, is as effective as she is interesting. Mr. Overton, who is really an excellent actor, becomes the Brigade Surgeon instead of the General in command, and Mr. F. Thorne makes quite a feature out of the old black servant with his maudlin sentiment. If the present week's business be any criterion, there is every chance that this clever play will hold its own against such enemies as hot weather and holidays all through the summer season.

When managers find they have a spare corner in their programmes, and are looking about for an attraction, they might do far worse than cast their eyes in the direction of Mr. Charles Arnold, who has been playing at the Grand Theatre, Islington, in another American drama, "Hans the Boatman." This young actor has a very attractive personality. He looks well, sings well, and, as an actor, is pleasantly modest and unobtrusive. He will be a prime favourite with the ladies and the children, for, like Jefferson and Emmett, he has identified himself with children's scenes in pastoral plays of a romantic tendency. Mr. Arnold loves playing scamps and ne'er-do-weels, who love a butterfly existence among the grass and flowers, surrounded by dogs and children, beloved by everybody but that stern mother, Necessity, who knows that bread is not earned by lotseating. So long as Hans the Boatman can get a child to play with, or a dog for a companion, he is off and away amongst the islands and backwaters, idling and singing, instead of earning his livelihood. But simple Hans is caught also in the toils of love, and the story of his married life is told with simplicity, prettiness, and point. It is never quite safe to act the part of a prophet, but there is just a chance that if Charles Arnold came to the West-End with the best part of his clever company, certainly Miss Jenny Rogers and all the children in the troupe, he would win his way as Emmett did before him, and induce society to warble his simple ballads and child-songs as an antidote to "Two Lovely Black Eyes" and suchlike deplorable inanity. "Hans the Boatman" is just the play for the hot weather. It is easy, pastoral, and simple; never vulgar or violent. And it is pleasant sometimes to turn from the storms and stress of melodrama to the grateful ease of the play that deals with country life, domestic sorrow, and the chequered career of little children.

If the whole of London were blistered with heat or parched by drought, if the pavements were not hot and the horses gasping in the roadway, the persistent giver of matinées would never yield. Mr. Poel is a brave man, first of all, to give a matinée in July; secondly, to advance such a programme as he did the other day at the Vaudeville. Somebody has evidently told this worthy gentleman that he resembles Beethoven. So he has invented a matinée and unearthed a play in order to advertise the supposed likeness. This is an old theatrical plan. Gommersal was like Napoleon, so they wrote French revolutionary dramas for him by the dozen. But Mr. Hermann Vezin is more like Beethoven than Mr. Poel; and it is an open question if this excellent actor would have ventured to produce so crude a sketch as "Adelaide," a play destitute alike of form and colour. It was saved with great difficulty by the acting of Miss Mary Rorke, who, however, is lapsing into the modern fault of indistinctness. The emotion of our young actors and actresses is so deep that it is inaudible. Their hysteria smothers their words. When will it be understood that people who come to the play pay their money to hear as well as to see. At the same matinée an interesting little play—from the French—by Sir Charles Young, called "Drifted Apart," was well acted by Mr. Eric Lewis and Miss Cowen, the clever sister of a very gifted musical composer. Miss Cowen ought to be seen more on the stage, for she has considerable intelligence.



INVESTITURE OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES AS A KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK.



CITIZENS' JUBILEE BALL AT THE LEINSTER HALL: FORMING A ROYAL QUADRILLE.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL PRINCES TO DUBLIN.



THE INFANTE DON ANTONIO OF SPAIN.



THE INFANTA DONNA EULALIA OF SPAIN.



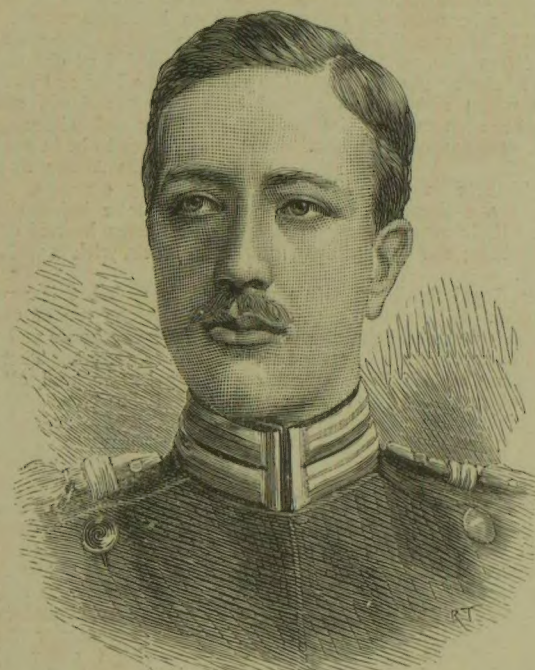
THE RAO OF CUTCH.



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, SECOND SON OF CROWN PRINCE.

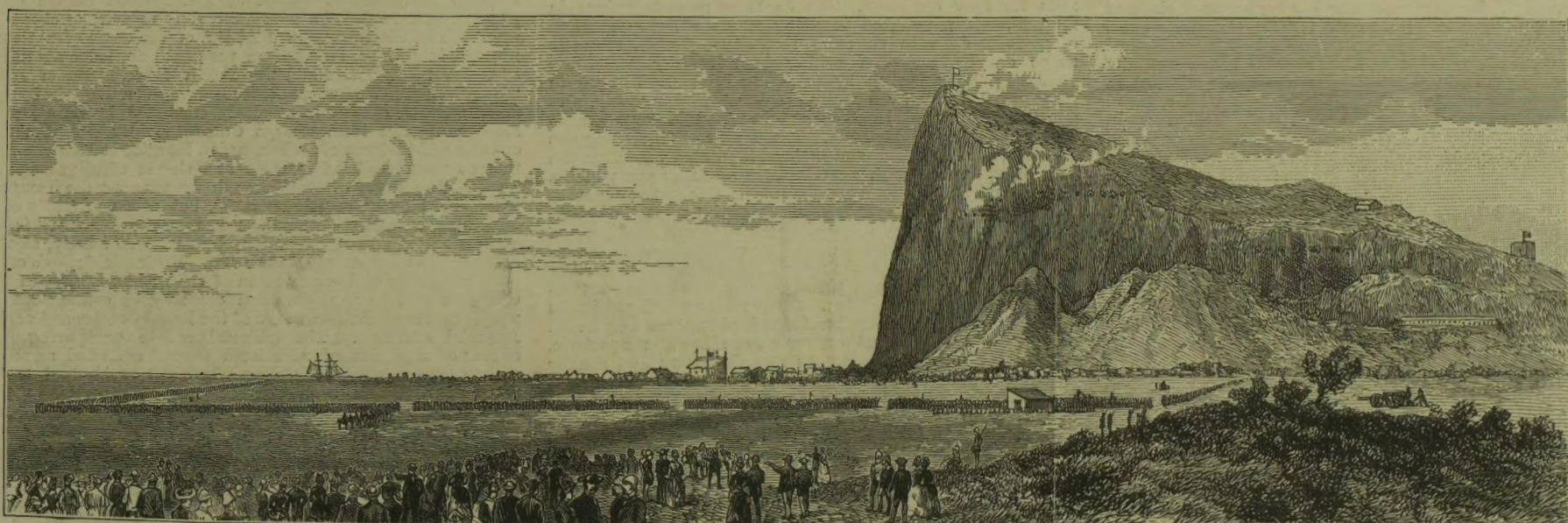


PRINCE DEVAWONGSE OF SIAM.



PRINCE LOUIS OF BADEN.

SOME OF THE QUEEN'S FOREIGN VISITORS.



THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE AT GIBRALTAR.



JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS OF THE ALAMEDA AT GIBRALTAR.



JUBILEE ILLUMINATION OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, WEST BROMWICH.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Never within my memory has there been such a busy season in London as this year of Jubilee is offering. So much is being done that the events of less than a week ago seem quite distant in the mind. The prosperity of large classes, first in London, and secondarily in many manufacturing centres, will be greatly increased by all this movement; and it must cause general thankfulness that her Majesty has been able and willing to give such an impetus to Society by her participation in so many important events.

The Royal garden-party was one of the greatest successes of the season. Few people knew before how extensive are the grounds of Buckingham Palace. They are, indeed, almost as large as the Green Park; and the face of the Palace which looks upon them is far more pleasing than the bare frontage turned to the Mall. A broad terrace runs under the garden windows of the Palace, and below that is an extensive lawn, on which her Majesty's tent was placed. Beyond is an extensive lake on which cargoes of graceful and beautifully dressed ladies and their attendant gentlemen were continually rowed about by the Royal watermen. These functionaries are, officially speaking, the lineal descendants of those who of old rowed the Royal barge on the Thames, and, like the Yeomen of the Guard, the watermen wear precisely the costume that their predecessors wore who served in the stately days of great Elizabeth: it is a scarlet surcoat, with the Royal arms in silver on the breast, and black velvet caps shaped much like a jockey's headgear. Space does not allow me to speak of all the ladies' dresses individually; they were, as a whole, of a much richer quality than is usually considered suitable for garden-party wear—silks, satins, moires, and those rich embroideries and fine laces commonly reserved for evening dress, being much employed in the toilettes. The fronts of the skirts were almost invariably different from the draperies, and very generally consisted of lace, crêpe, or fine embroidered muslin. The quickness with which fashions set by Royalty are followed, was exemplified by the large number of ladies who wore diamond brooches pinned into their bonnets. One Peeress had on headgear worth, I should think, something like a thousand pounds. The crown was of fine lace, with an exquisite handkerchief of old rose point trimming the front with the aid only of a loop or two of white moire ribbon, and pinned both into the front and against the crown were diamonds of great size and brilliancy. It was very magnificent, but I could not think it to be in good taste. Her Majesty and the Princesses at the Abbey wore their bonnets so trimmed in lieu of wearing coronets. It is quite a different matter for ladies to make jewelled bonnets their wear at garden-parties. The Queen herself did not do this; she was plainly attired in black, with a white feather.

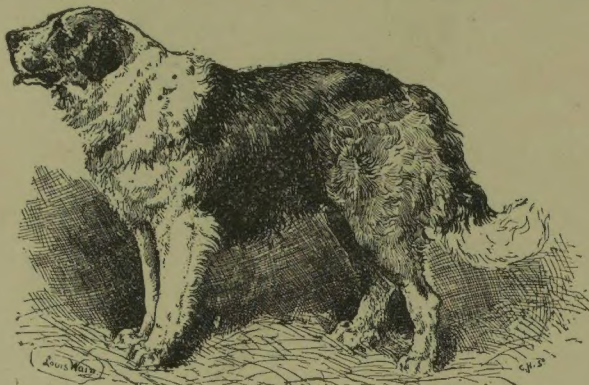
The Royal Academy soirée was more crowded this year than ever. Sir Frederick Leighton stood at the top of the staircase bowing and shaking hands for over two hours and a half, the arrivals during that time being incessant. There were many people there whom everybody knows, and also many of whom quite the reverse would be true. The Academicians were, of course, in strong force. Sir John Millais, posted beside the door, talked loudly to innumerable passing friends, his characteristic "My dear boy" incessantly resounding; while in the intervals he conversed with Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, who also stood in the doorway all through the reception, and who wore a green satin dress covered with black lace, a profusion of diamonds, and three necklaces. Mr. Frith's benign countenance, Mr. Val Prinsep's tall form, and Mr. Phil Morris's impressive face, were also prominent in the circle of those who, as it were, shared in the duties of the host. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the ordinary evening costume of his high order in the hierarchy; Lord Lytton wore the ribbon and star of the Bath; and all the Indian Princes came in their splendour of gems, and their robes of spotless white or cloth-of-gold. Everybody seemed to agree that Miss Mary Anderson was the most charming figure present. She wore the palest blue crêpe, with a profusion of diamonds, and certainly looked most beautiful. Mrs. Brown-Potter had her constant circle of admirers, her dress being a rather striking one of grey silk brocaded with darker grey spots, with pendent chains of cut steel beads in place of shoulder-straps, and long steel fringes by way of berthe. Lady Colin Campbell also was much admired in a very becoming heliotrope striped silk, made with a train. These troublesome appendages are in full fashion again for receptions, nearly all the best dresses, except for quite young girls, now being made trained. It is most dignified, undoubtedly, but very troublesome, even at a reception; while at a ball, the wearing of a train is simply a nuisance. It is to be hoped that they may long be kept out of the ball-room and the street. Lady Lewisham's dress at the Academy had a very long train of white brocade, the skirt arranged in box pleats, on each of which appeared an elaborate embroidery in iridescent crystal beads. Lady Ardilaun's white dress and abundant diamonds were also remarkable; while the Lady Mayoress looked particularly well in a heliotrope faille Française robe. There must have been over two thousand guests, and the scene, in the brilliantly-illuminated galleries, was a striking one.

The Italian Opera at Drury-Lane is filled every night with a fashionable assemblage, though the splendour of all the appointments is such that it seems doubtful whether, even with full houses, it can be profitable. I was interested to see Madame Christine Nilsson there on the night when I went to hear "Don Giovanni." It was the second appearance of Mr. Harris's new "Swedish Nightingale," Mdle. Sigrid Arnoldson, and the famous Swedish prima donna had evidently come to hear the performance of the young singer who is by some proclaimed successor to Nilsson's laurels. I should mention that Mdle. Arnoldson owes her first introduction to her career to the kindness of Madame Nilsson, who, having been induced a few years ago to hear the young girl sing, encouraged her to go on, and also commended her to the notice of a famous *entrepreneur*. Madame Nilsson looked very pretty and gracious as she sat in her box, clad in a white dress, all fluttering lace about the bosom; but still one knows that it was precisely twenty years ago that she made her first appearance. We know also that she has for some years resigned the operatic stage, and for other reasons there can be no real rivalry between her and Mdle. Arnoldson at present. Still, it was pleasant to see the great singer watching the success of her protégée, and seeking, as Mrs. Browning puts it, to "Foreknow her heir in art, and for art's sake be glad, Fanatic of her pure ideal still, Rather than of her laurels."

The price of liberty is, indeed, eternal vigilance. Those who care for personal freedom have been shocked to learn this week from the Home Secretary's lips that it is customary at certain police-courts to send women to prison as disorderly persons on the unsupported evidence of a single policeman. The police are but poor, ignorant men of the working classes; and their honesty and veracity cannot be expected to bear the strain of absolute power over the liberty and honour of women. To allow each policeman practically to commit any woman to jail that he chooses to accuse is monstrous. F. F.-M.

THE KENNEL CLUB DOG-SHOW.

The twenty-ninth annual dog-show of the Kennel Club was held on Tuesday week at Barn Elms, Barnes, in the grounds of the Ranelagh Club. It was the largest and best yet held, with nearly two thousand dogs exhibited, some from Germany, France, Russia, the United States, and Canada. The money prizes offered were increased in total amount by additions to the sum of £3000. The championship prize for bloodhounds was awarded to Mr. E. Nicholl's Nestor; for mastiffs to Dr. Sydney Turner's Beaufort. The St. Bernards were in great force; and the championship prizes were given to Mr. S. W. Smith's well-known Plinlimmon, and for females to Mr. Egerton Clarke's Carmelite, a daughter of Plinlimmon, already



MR. EGERTON CLARKE'S ST. BERNARD, "CARMELITE."
Prize-Winner at Kennel Club Dog-Show.

the winner of many prizes, who also gained the hundred-guinea challenge cup; while the Baron of Cardiff, a son of Plinlimmon, took the prize for rough dogs of this breed, and one for dogs a year old. Mr. Nicholl's Lord Nelson won the prize for Newfoundlands; Mr. J. Sumner's St. George, that for Irish terriers; Mr. S. E. Shirley's Moonstone, for retrievers; Mr. Arnold's British Monarch, for bulldogs; and Mr. H. Jones's Jackdaw, for dachshunds.

EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE ART.

The Maharajah Holkar and suite were amongst the visitors to the Exhibition of Decorative Art at Messrs. Maple and Co.'s show-rooms last week. While the term "exhibition" would not inaptly describe this vast establishment as a whole, inasmuch as within its walls are collected the productions of the arts and manufactures of almost every civilised community, yet it applies more particularly to a set of some five-and-twenty or more specimen-rooms, each fully fitted and furnished, and representing different modes of decorative treatment, as well as arrangements of furniture, draperies, portières, curtains, wall hangings, the use of stained-glass, plans for illumination, schemes for ventilation, sanitation, and other momentous matters in connection with the economy of home life. Necessarily, the decorations and appointments of the different rooms present varying degrees of merit. Most of them are exceedingly good, and carried out with a skill and taste, as well as attention to minute detail, that reflect great credit upon Messrs. Maple and Co.'s artists. Specially attractive is a bed-room in highly-finished white and blue enamel, a facsimile of that fitted up by the firm for one of the wealthiest noblemen in France; also a dining-room in very handsome pollard oak, the sideboard being a superb specimen of English workmanship. The walls of this room are hung with Japanese paper, surmounted by a hand-painted frieze of stalks, bulrushes, and birds. Some of the rooms are hung with a new fabric termed ingrain paper, a material which, while quite inexpensive, affords a peculiar softness of effect, invaluable as a background for the display of pictures and other works of art. The place of this fabric for walls is analogous to that occupied by plain low-toned felts for floor coverings. The Japanese room is unique in its way, and will afford to many minds a happy solution of what to do with an extra reception-room of eccentric shape or position. The ceiling here is ivory white, the monotony being broken by panelling of split bamboo in geometrical design; the walls are hung with matting, also panelled in natural bamboo, and surmounted by a hand-painted frieze on gold ground. The woodwork, including the overdoor, shutters, poles, and fittings, is painted vermilion, the floor being covered with a plain-coloured felt, upon which a few antique Eastern rugs are displayed. One or two Japanese cabinets, an embroidered screen, a quaint-carved writing-table, and stands, with a few choice Bishne and Awata vases, bowls, and plaques disposed with graceful carelessness, and a low, comfortable divan make up the appointments of a room that is at once complete, pleasing, and uncommon—a *tout-ensemble* not readily forgotten. Other rooms afford specimens of carton-pierre work, dados formed of antique Daghestan rugs, tapestry, silk, and cretonne panellings, parqueterie, mosaic, and cork floorings. As regards papers and similar materials, the variety in style and colouring is almost bewildering. Some are almost perfect imitations of costly woven fabrics, while in even the least expensive grades the designs are both pleasing and artistic. Looking at the magnitude and resources of this vast establishment, there is little wonder that such orders as the furnishing of a gigantic hotel, extending to well-nigh £100,000, can be carried out without disturbing the ordinary run of business.

The Emperor William left Berlin for Ems on Monday night. His Majesty drove to the Potsdam station in an open carriage, and was enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd which had gathered to witness his departure. On the platform his Majesty was presented with several bouquets of flowers, and cheer after cheer were raised as the Imperial train moved out of the station.

Queen Christina, accompanied by the Infanta Isabel, officially inaugurated a Philippine Exhibition, or rather series of exhibitions, in the park of Madrid on Thursday week.—In the Cortes, on Monday, Señor Sagasta read a decree signed by the Queen-Regent closing the session.

In the Italian Chamber, on Thursday week, Signor Crispi stated that a complete understanding existed with England on all questions in which Italy was interested, and that there was every reason to believe that peace would be maintained for a long time to come. Ultimately a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by an overwhelming majority.

The Volunteer, the new yacht built to sail against the Thistle, was launched on Thursday week at New York. She is unlike any yacht heretofore met with in these waters. A more rakish, piratical-looking craft, it is said, was never seen. Her dimensions are: length over all, 107 ft.; on the water line, 86 ft.; extreme beam, 23½ ft.; extreme draught, 10 ft.—Earthquake shocks have been felt at several places in New Hampshire and Vermont, in the United States.

MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

Nineteenth Century.—The late Governor of Madras, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff, on his return to England, "After Six Years," notes and comments on the political changes during his absence. Professor St. George Mivart claims for the Roman Catholic Church that it is not hostile to science, to modern philosophical inquiry, or even to "Biblical Criticism." Mr. Lecky explains and vindicates the reference, in the latest volumes of his History, to Mr. Gladstone's promise of abolishing the income tax. Mr. Gladstone occupies himself with the "Greater Gods of Olympus," and describes, with scientific precision, the character, attributes, functions, and actions of the Homeric Pallas Athene, sister to Phoebus Apollo. Mr. Herbert Gladstone urges cautious judgments in a "First Visit to India." "Art Sales and Christie's," by Mr. George Redford, gives many curious instances of the small prices which our best old painters could get for their works, compared with the high prices at which the same pictures are now sold. *Sic vos non cobis*. The organisation and the ordinary composition of a British infantry regiment, with remarks on the class of men who enter it, are set forth by Colonel Hildyard. Under the disagreeable title of "Artisan Atheism," which seems hardly justifiable, Mr. Rossiter, of the Working Men's College and the South London Library, dwells further upon the failure of the London clergy to win the people to Christian belief. "A Kitchen College" is a lady's proposal for the regular instruction of household female servants in their work. Mr. Osborne Morgan discusses the inconvenient habits and defective rules of House of Commons' business. It is not a very good number of this magazine.

Contemporary Review.—Few political topics, beyond the proper affairs of the United Kingdom, better deserve the attention of Englishmen than the Canadian Constitution; but in reading Mr. Goldwin Smith, though he has lived some years in Canada, we trust that he is mistaken in his pessimist views of colonial democracy; and he has never appreciated the self-compensating operation of English practices of party government. Mr. Holman Hunt, the remaining apostolic representative of the once famous "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," begins a very interesting narrative of his personal experience in Palestine in 1854, studying for his marvellous picture of "The Scapegoat," while living with the Arabs in the wilderness beyond the Dead Sea. Archdeacon Farrar indignantly and justly denounces the unrestricted permission of traders in spirituous liquors to demolish and destroy the native tribes of Africa under the British protectorate. The most earnest, practical, and reflecting of English Comtists, Mr. Frederic Harrison, shows his profound sense of the claims of the historical past, and of the imaginative element in mental culture, by an eloquent plea for "the sacredness of ancient buildings." The ecclesiastical system of Methodism is explained by the Rev. W. Arthur, referring to the divisions between the "Conference" and the "New Connexion" and "Primitive Methodists." Major Otto Wachs surveys the fortifications and probable battlefields of the new frontier between France and Germany. The desirable independence of some of the smaller European nationalities, those of Portugal and Roumania, which are independent, and those of the Czechs, the Poles, and Finns, for which the same cannot be said, is illustrated by Mr. H. Morse Stephens, from the writings of their native historians.

Fortnightly Review.—"Kaiser Dead" is an alarming title; but this "Kaiser," partly indeed of Prussian lineage, is a favourite brave dog, a cross between dachshund and collie, whose virtues, almost human as well as canine, are celebrated by Mr. Matthew Arnold in a graceful, humorous, and affectionate elegy, the style of which reminds us of Burns. Emin Pasha, the intrepid German scientist whom Mr. H. M. Stanley hopes soon to relieve from distress and danger at Wadelai, sent interesting letters, to the date of Jan. 12, 1885, which were brought to England by Dr. Junker, and which Mrs. Felkin supplies to this magazine. An inquiry of the utmost importance to our happiness at home, concerning the effects of heredity in developing "good and bad temper in English families," is treated by Mr. Francis Galton with physiological statistics: we commend it to persons about to marry. Mr. Karl Blind, the Abdiel of the cause of national liberties in Europe, writes from personal knowledge a memoir of General Langievicz and the Polish insurrection of 1863. "Our Working Women and their Earnings," a subject of painfully urgent interest, is carefully examined by Miss Mabel Robinson. The Hon. George Curzon vividly describes the ecstatic self-tortures of Mohammedan fanatics at Kairwan, the famous monastic head-quarters and shrine of pilgrimage in Tunis. The Duke of Marlborough denounces "the Vampire Gold"—not as an ascetic moralist, but as an advocate of a bimetallic currency standard. "The Higher Theism" is an earnest metaphysical discussion, by Mr. W. S. Lilly, of the rational grounds of religious faith. Professor Seeley's comparative review of the expansion of the British Empire in the Georgian and in the Victorian era may be commended as proper reading for these weeks of the Royal Jubilee and of the Imperial Institute. The editorial article prefiguring the advent of a permanent "National Party" will find response among some English politicians, who are now inclined to be more of Unionists than Conservatives or Liberals, in the former acceptance of those names. Mr. Arthur Arnold criticises the Land Transfer Bill of Lord Salisbury's Government.

National Review.—"The True Lessons of the Jubilee" are interpreted as teaching the decay of the old Party system, the duty of union, with loyalty and patriotism as its foundations, and regard for the concerns of the Empire. An old German resident describes the internal situation of Alsace-Lorraine. The study of Art at the English public schools, as an element of liberal culture, is seriously recommended. Mr. J. W. Flanagan condemns the Leasehold Enfranchisement schemes of Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Robert Reid. "Irish Dairy-Farming" is treated by Mr. Henry Evershed in a good practical essay. "Burke and the French Revolution," a topic now rather of biographical than of immediate political interest, finds a thoughtful exponent in Mr. Rowley. Miss Louisa Twining, in "Fifty Years of Women's Work," claims for her sex much increased social usefulness, and proved capacity for local offices, as well as for nursing in hospitals and visiting the poor. The editor, Mr. Alfred Austin, discoursing of character and ability in politics, draws contrasted portraits of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone.

Westminster Review.—The reorganisation of the Liberal party, as a problem of mere political mechanics, ignoring the present division between Gladstonians and Unionists upon the Irish question, is discussed in the leading article. "A Flitting Ghost" is the enigmatic title of a New Zealand colonist's strictures upon Mr. Froude's very superficial notions, in his "Oceana," of the social and political condition of New Zealand. The estimate of American public school instruction, by a teacher in the United States, admitting the existence of serious defects, allows the hope that they will be corrected. Our own "Military and Naval Administration" is severely overhauled.

Other magazines will be noticed next week.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

On Thursday week Bellini's "I Puritani" was performed, with Madame Albani as Elvira, the bright and tuneful music of which character was charmingly rendered, special features having been the delivery of the Polacca, "Son vergin vezzosa," and the aria "Qui la voce." Signor D'Andrade, by his fine acting and singing, gave full importance to the character of Riccardo, and Signor Gayarre sang the music of Arturo with effective declamation; Signor Lorrain having been efficient as Giorgio.

Last Saturday "Faust" was performed, with the transference, for the first time, of the character of Margherita to Mlle. Giulia Valda, who displayed considerable merit in an arduous part, which everyone remembers to have seen filled by artists of exceptional excellence. The Jewel-song was delivered with brilliant vocalisation, and the other music of the garden-scene with genuine feeling—the stronger emotions of subsequent situations having been realised with much dramatic power. Her reception was highly favourable. Mlle. Guercia, as Siebel, sang with expression, although apparently much under the influence of nervousness, and the cast included Signor Figner as Faust, Signor Lorrain as Mefistofele, and M. Devoyod as Valentino.

On Tuesday, Rossini's "Semiramide" was given, with Madame De Cepeda in the title-character, which has been sustained by so many great stage vocalists that even moderate success in so arduous a part is a sign of more than ordinary merit. Madame De Cepeda deserves higher praise than this. She acted with dignity and earnestness, and sang the florid music of the part with great effect. The bravura air (with chorus), "Bel raggio," was given with fluent execution of florid embroideries and elaborate ornamentations; these sometimes, perhaps, a little in excess. The character of Arsace was—as often before—sustained by Madame Scalchi, whose rich contralto voice gave full effect to the music of the part—the duet for the two characters just named, "Ebbene, a te ferisci," was a fine display on the part of each, and was, as usual, one of the principal features of the evening. The elaborate music of Assur was excellently rendered by Signor Lorrain, who sang with fluent execution and good declamation. Signor Campello was impressive as Oroce; and Signor I Corsi sustained, as heretofore, the character of Idreno. The orchestral and choral details were well realised; the stage effects and costumes were picturesque; and the performance was skilfully conducted by Signor Bevnigani.

"La Vita per lo Czar"—an Italian version of Glinka's Russian opera—was announced for production this (Saturday) evening, but is postponed to Tuesday next.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Fidelio" was repeated during last week with the admirable performance of Mlle. Lillie Lehmann as Leonora, to the exceptional merit of which we have already borne testimony. Again it was a display of an unusually high order, both in its vocal and its dramatic aspect. The character of Florestano was transferred to M. Kalisch, who sang with earnestness; Mlle. Bauermeister having resumed the part of Marcellina, with which she was formerly associated.

On Thursday week "Mefistofele" was revived. The work, written and composed by Arrigo Boito, was originally produced at La Scala, Milan, in 1868, and obtained great success there, and subsequently elsewhere in Italy. It was first brought out in England by Mr. Mapleson, in 1880, at Her Majesty's Theatre, where it was again heard last week. This opera is remarkable, not only as the production of one who, like Wagner, is his own dramatist and poet, but also as manifesting an originality of musical style quite distinct from the usual tone of Italian opera. In last week's cast, the character of Margherita in the first part, and that of Helen of Troy in the second part, were sustained by Mlle. Gina Oselio, who made her first appearance here, and met with a deservedly favourable reception. The young lady has a voice of pure and fresh quality, and sings both with sentiment and dramatic expression. She was particularly successful in the garden-scene and that of the prison. The character of Martha in the earlier portion of the opera and that of Pantalio afterwards, were excellently sustained by Madame Trebelli, as in the first representation of the work here. Signor Oxilia, who appeared as Faust in Gounod's opera a few weeks ago, sustained the same part in Boito's opera last week, and sang with enhanced effect on the latter occasion, when Signor Abramoff was the Mefistofele, also as in the previous performance of the other work, in which he appeared to much more advantage than in the second instance. Boito's opera was generally well rendered in its orchestral and choral details and in the stage effects, including the scene of the Brocken. Signor Arditi conducted. "Fidelio" was repeated last Saturday evening; and "Mefistofele" was announced again for Monday.

Last week's proceedings included, on the Friday evening, Madame Adelina Patti's appearance as Violetta in "La Traviata." The performance is one so well and so widely known that it is only necessary to say that it was fully equal to any previous occasion, and was enthusiastically received by a crowded audience. The great prima donna, who was prevented by a cold from appearing on Tuesday, was announced to appear as Margherita in "Faust" this (Saturday) evening.

ITALIAN OPERA.—DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

"Faust" was repeated here last week with the fine performances of Madame Nordica as Margherita, M. Jean De Reszké as Faust, M. E. De Reszké as Mefistofele, and M. Maurel as Valentino. Again the scene of the Walpurgis Night revels was a special feature—this having never been given on the stage in this country until produced by Mr. Augustus Harris.

On Thursday week "Carmen" was the opera, with Madame Minnie Hauk in the title-character, which has never been more finely rendered than by that lady, who realises all its wild impulse, capricious levity, and heartless coquetry, without any approach to coarseness or exaggeration. The representation requires no fresh comment, having been often before a great attraction at our other opera houses, where also the Escamillo of Signor Del Puente and the Don José of Signor Runcio have, as heretofore, again been features of the cast. The Michaela of Mlle. Engle in last week's performance deserves special mention for the refined expression and sentiment with which her music was given. Mr. Randegger conducted on this occasion. On the following evening, "Don Giovanni" was repeated, with changes from the previous cast, the character of Donna Anna having been transferred to Madame Groll, who, if she did not realise all that might be desired, was a decided improvement on her predecessor. As Zerlina, Mlle. Arnoldson confirmed the favourable impression made by her recent début as Rosina in "Il Barbiere." She gave a refined rather than a buoyant rendering of the character, and sang the music with much grace and charm. With the advantages to be derived from increased experience and the development of vocal power, there would seem to be a highly successful career in store for the young Swedish artist. The cast of

Mozart's immortal opera again included M. Maurel in the title-character, Madame Nordica as Elvira, Signor De Lucia as Don Ottavio, Signor Navarrini as Leporello, and Signor Ciampi as Masetto. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

The production of "Les Huguenots"—with the restoration of the last act, which has for many years been omitted in this country—has been postponed, and must therefore be noticed by us hereafter.

Mr. Charles Hallé has completed his series of chamber-music concerts at St. James's Hall, the eighth—and last—having taken place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when a varied and interesting programme was prepared, with Mr. Hallé as solo pianist, Madame Néruda as leading violinist, Herr F. Néruda as violoncellist, and Miss A. Jansen as vocalist.

The Grand Jubilee Concert, by members of the Royal Italian Opera-House, took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, having been postponed for a week. The performances comprised many familiar pieces for solo vocalists, chorus, and orchestra, the brilliant singing of Madame Albani having been a special feature. This was heard, among other instances, in the soprano solo "More than crown of monarch," from Dr. Mackenzie's Jubilee ode, recently performed at the Crystal Palace. The programme also included a polonaise, for orchestra and chorus, from Glinka's Russian opera, which is on the point of production at the Covent-Garden opera-house. Signor Bevnigani conducted Saturday's concert.

The Richter Concerts closed their summer season with the ninth performance on Monday evening, when the programme terminated with Beethoven's last and grandest symphony, No. 9, which includes a setting, for chorus and solo voices, of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." This great work was finely rendered, especially in its prevailing orchestral features, and formed a grand climax to the proceedings of the season. The other items of Monday's programme consisted of Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," and Bach's sublime "Magnificat" in D. The solo vocalists of the evening were:—Misses A. Marriotti and L. Little, Messrs. B. Lane and W. Mills. Dr. Hans Richter received the usual warm greeting at the close of another successful season.

Mr. Isidore De Lara gave his annual concert on Tuesday afternoon at Prince's Hall, strongly supported by vocal and instrumental talent. Recitations were given by Mrs. Bancroft and Mrs. Bernard Beere.

The competition for the Parepa-Rosa medal at the Royal Academy of Music was competed for on Thursday week. The medal was awarded to David Hughes.

The miscellaneous concerts of the week have included the fourth recital of that phenomenal young pianist Josef Hofmann, a recital by that skilful pianist Mlle. Jeanne Douste (also a juvenile); a matinée by the well-known violinist Mlle. Gabrielle Vaillant; a special evening concert at the Grosvenor Gallery, directed by Mr. C. Wade; and Mr. W. De Manby Sargison's fourth annual concert. Miss Pauline Ellice gave an orchestral concert on Thursday evening at St. James's Hall; and on the same evening Mlle. Gayraud-Pacini and Madame Louise Pyk gave a concert at Prince's Hall, under the patronage of the Princess of Wales.

Two highly esteemed musical professors have recently died.—Mr. J. B. Welch, eminent as a teacher of singing; and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, who for many years held a high position as a skilful pianist.

ART MAGAZINES.

The Magazine of Art for the current month contains an article which will interest all lovers of the great English master—Turner. Farnley Hall was the residence of one of the painter's closest friends; it was the place where he did his finest work, and is now decorated with many of his masterpieces. "Current Art" is illustrated this month by an engraving of Mr. Blandford Fletcher's picture in the Royal Academy Exhibition, entitled "Evicted"; Mr. Peter Macnab's "The Lady of Shalott," in the British Artists'; Mr. T. G. Cotman's "Me Won't Sit," in the Royal Institute; Mr. Hamilton Macallum's "Crossing the Bar" and Mr. W. J. Hennessy's "A Summer Evening," in the Grosvenor Gallery. A very amusing article, illustrated by its author, Mr. Harry Furniss, describing a few of the difficulties and dangers which encompass a special artist at fancy fairs, political meetings, and charitable institutions, cannot fail to delight those who enjoyed the same artist's Comic Academy in Bond-street. Among other papers in this magazine is a description, by Mr. Stephen Thompson, of Australian coast scenery, which, together with several beautiful illustrations, seems to bring vividly before us the wild beauty of that far-off land. The frontispiece, from a picture by José Domingo, "Here's to your Health!" is a fine example of the work of the great colourist.

In the *Art Journal* the account of the travels of "A Foreign Artist and Author in England" is continued from last month, and it is illustrated by sketches of the beautiful mountain scenery of Wales, the sketches of "The Green Pool, Snowdon" and "On the Top of Snowdon" being particularly good. Mr. David Hannay's article, continued from last month, is still as interesting, and as profusely illustrated by that inimitable painter of Scottish scenery, Mr. Macwhirter, as ever; the picture of Dryburgh by that artist is singularly beautiful. Dog lovers will be delighted with the account of the Queen's dogs, illustrated by portraits of these favoured nobility—fox-terriers, collies, and pugs—interesting in themselves as fine specimens of their race, and for their daily intercourse with their Royal mistress. A descriptive and critical notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition commences this month, and is illustrated with engravings from the pictures of three rising artists—Mr. Frank Calderon, Mr. H. G. Herkomer, and Mr. W. C. Horsley.

General Mite and Mrs. Mite, known as the American Midgents, are holding receptions daily at the Langham Hall.

Earl Granville, on the occasion of presenting the scholars of the Stockwell Training College with a card as a memento of the Jubilee, congratulated the children present on their being able for the rest of their lives to remember the striking events and the wonderful exhibition of loyalty of last week.

The Jubilee of the London and North-Western Railway was celebrated on Monday at Crewe. Sir Richard Moon and the directors gave a public park to the Mayor and Corporation, in trust, for the town. A procession of thousands of railway men from all parts of the country paraded the streets, wearing medals having the Queen's head on one side and on the other a representation of the three-thousandth engine, which has just been completed at the Crewe works.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Ninety (from Jan. 1 to June 25, 1887) of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Marquis of Salisbury, for one, in cheerily entering the Royal pavilion at South Kensington on Monday in the socially-speaking congenial company of Earl Granville, appeared to be not one whit disturbed by anxious thoughts as to Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's negotiations with the Sublime Porte, as to Mr. Halley Stewart's significant victory at Spalding over Admiral Tryon, or even as to the awkward dispute between the Police and Miss Cass, regarded with too light a heart by the Home Secretary. Truth to tell, the Prime Minister for the moment seemed more occupied with the proper fit of the broad blue sash of the Garter over his official uniform than with cares of State. The blithe and happy spirit appropriate to the first masonic ceremony of the Imperial Jubilee Institute was obviously shared by Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Halsbury, Lord Aberdare, ruddy and beaming Lord Hampden, free-and-easy Earl Sydney. Dull care was left to grave Lord Rosebery, serious Earl Spencer, and Mr. Goschen. Her Majesty, it was pleasant to observe, looked in the best of health; and, in laying the foundation-stone of the Institute with practised skill and precision, was most zealously aided by the genial Prince President.

It is singular that the entrance of Mr. Halley Stewart, amid Liberal and Irish cheers, as the new member for Spalding should have been almost coincident with the Government being placed in a minority on an engrossing question of police and manners. The House generally may well have been surprised that, it having been made clear that a Marlborough-street Magistrate had gravely blundered in casting a reflection on the character of a blameless young woman unjustly arrested while walking in Regent-street, Mr. Henry Matthews did not at once prevail upon excitable Mr. Newton to make the *amende honorable*. Mr. Chamberlain aptly gave the Home Secretary an opportunity to take this reasonable step when the unfortunate insult to Miss Cass was first brought before the House by the son of Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, M.P. for North-West Durlam. But Mr. Matthews proved obdurate—and obtuse. He conceived it not to be his duty to institute an inquiry into this miscarriage of justice. The House on Tuesday speedily taught Mr. Matthews his duty. Moving the adjournment, Mr. Jones recapitulated the story of the young dressmaker's unjustifiable arrest on a charge of misconduct and Mr. Newton's unwarrantable censure on the girl; Mr. Joseph Dodds, member for Stockton-on-Tees, being acquainted with the father of Miss Cass, bore testimony to her good character; and Mr. Matthews's red-tape defence of his untenable position led to remonstrances from both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill (unkindest cut of all!); with the result that the Government received a substantial rebuke, there being a majority of 5 (153 to 148) against the Ministry. Lord Randolph Churchill's decided disapproval of the Home Secretary's "pedantry" in the matter gave the finishing blow to Mr. Matthews. *Et tu, Brute!*

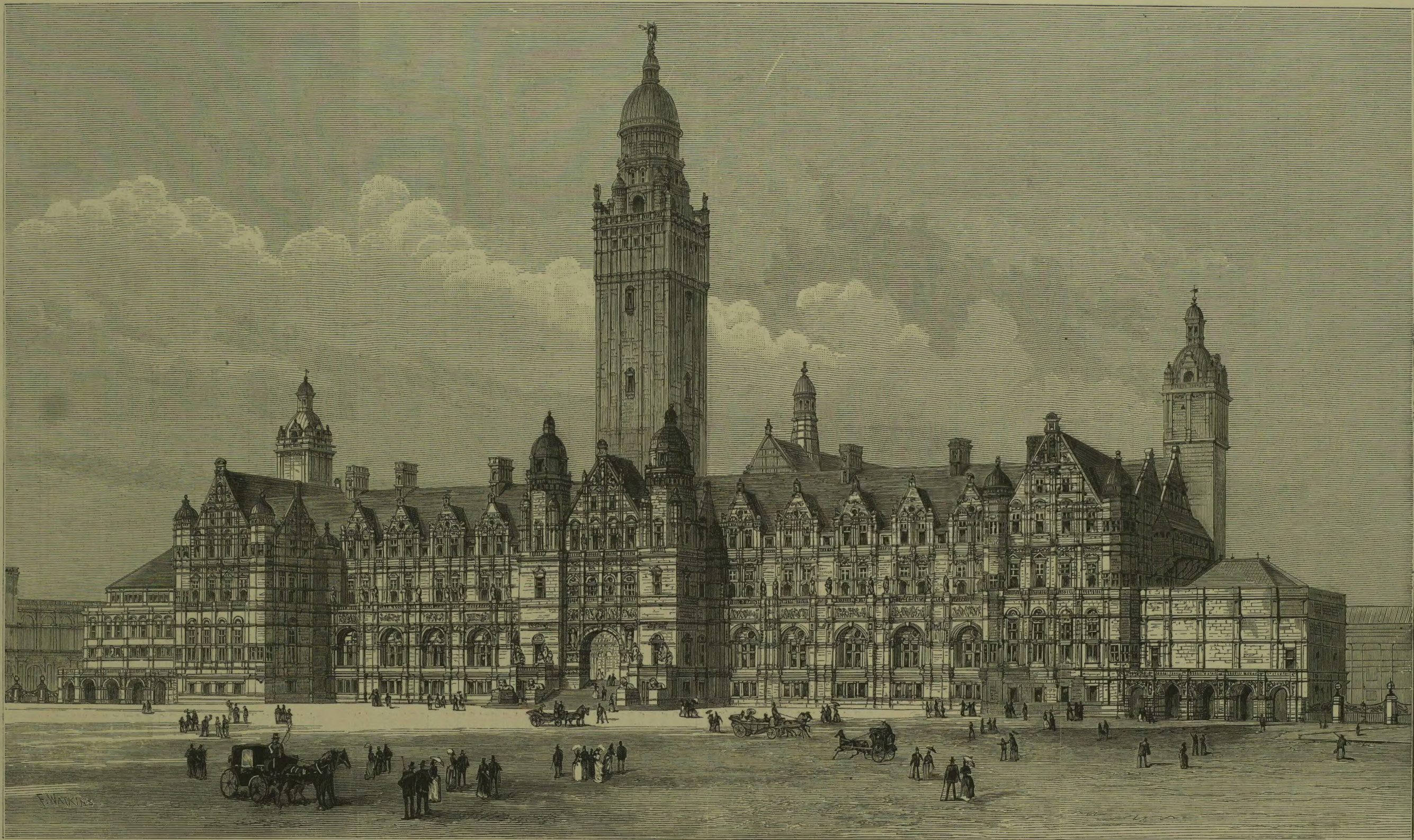
The impolicy of the singular attitude perversely adopted by the Home Secretary was made manifest by the statement of Mr. W. H. Smith on Wednesday. Driven to it, so to speak, the First Lord of the Treasury at length promised the fullest inquiry into the scandal, and intimated that the Lord Chancellor would bring perfervid Mr. Newton to book.

The Government have been unlucky, too, in their Convention with Turkey respecting Egypt, Lord Salisbury not shining in his replies to the "heckling" of Lord Rosebery. As for the interminable Irish Difficulty, the recriminations fruitlessly indulged in by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington indicate, perhaps, that the Ministry may still with confidence depend, as regards Irish matters, upon the support of the "Liberal Unionists"; but in view of the considerable majority with which Mr. Halley Stewart was elected for Spalding, a seat for which a Conservative (Mr. E. G. Finch-Hatton, now Lord Winchelsea) previously sat, the Government may deem it expedient to follow the advice given by Lord Randolph Churchill in opening the new Churchill Club last Saturday, and hasten to submit their budget of legislative reforms to the country. A policy of "goose-step" can be tolerated from no Party. Parnellite opposition to the everlasting Irish Crimes Bill having suddenly collapsed on the last night of June in the face of the Closure, that measure of repression has at length passed to "another place," from which has descended to the Commons the new Irish Land Bill. Mr. Smith, in securing on Monday the rest of the moribund Session for the remaining measures introduced in the Lords, regretted that the Government could not this year bring in the promised Local Government Bill, but hoped the House would grant a Boundary Commission to facilitate the passing of that measure. Be that as it may, Mr. Gladstone was manifestly in the right when, at the dinner given by Sir Joseph Pease, he said: "I do not see how the majority is to be absolved from the discharge of its duty—namely, its duty to propose that which it thinks might and ought to be given to Ireland in respect of self-government."

Replying to a deputation on the subject of the Volunteer Capitation Grant, Lord Harris, speaking on behalf of the Secretary for War, stated that it was not possible to modify the terms of the regulations which had been accepted by the Treasury, and which, by adding £8000 to the cost of the Volunteer Force, considerably increased the grant.

Yielding to the request of his friends and supporters, Sir Charles Tupper has reconsidered his intention to resign the post of Dominion Minister of Finance, and has determined to retain the portfolio of that department.—The Queen's Jubilee was celebrated at Ottawa on Thursday week. One of the most interesting items of the day's proceedings was the meeting of 5000 children of the public schools of both French and English nationalities, who joined in singing "God save the Queen." The Jubilee festivities were continued at Toronto on the 1st inst., the most striking feature being a procession, the largest ever held in Toronto, in which the military and various societies, including the Catholic-Irish, took part. A salute of 101 guns was also fired. The streets were lined with enthusiastic crowds.

The distribution of medals, books, and certificates at the University College, London, was made by Professor Erichsen, in the presence of Sir George Young and other members of the council, the professors, and a large audience of students. The proceedings began with the report of the Dean of Faculty, Dr. Porre. Professor Erichsen distributed the prizes and certificates, a large number of them having been won by female students. Among the most successful of the ladies were Rosa E. Sly, Edith Doubleday, Louise L. Lublin, Maud Herdman, and Dora M. Fellowes. A long list was read of distinctions gained by students at the London University. Mr. Harrington Mann had gained the Slade Travelling Scholarship; Messrs. Buzzanga (Sicily) and Van der Weyde (Boston) the Slade Fine-Art Scholarships; Mr. G. F. Hill (London) won the Malden Medal and Scholarship; Mr. H. Deanesley was awarded the Gilchrist Engineering Scholarship; Mr. A. Vaughan the Rothschild Exhibition in Mathematics. The chairman in his address referred at some length to the efforts being made to establish a teaching and degree-giving University in London.



THE INTENDED BUILDING OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Our Illustration shows the design of Mr. T. E. Colcutt, the architect selected by the General Council of the Imperial Institute, for the principal front of the building, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Queen on Monday last. It will be erected on that portion of the South Kensington Estate of the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, known as the Horticultural Gardens and its immediate surroundings, where the series of international exhibitions—the Fisheries, the Health, the Inventions, and the Colonial and Indian Exhibitions—have been held. A new roadway is to be constructed from Exhibition-road to Queen's-gate, having a crescent-shaped opening into the former thoroughfare. This road, which will

be 90 ft. wide, will start from the entrance to the well-known subway, and will traverse a line identical with the main gallery of the Exhibition buildings, allotted last year to the art-products of India. On the north side of this road will be the principal façade of the Imperial Institute, having a frontage of 704 ft., while the site extends back to the southern edge of the fountain basin overlooked by the statue of the Prince Consort. The full depth of this piece of ground is 503 ft., giving a total area of rather over 6½ acres. The whole of this will not, however, be covered in. The plan of the Institute provides for two main galleries running along the main and garden fronts, and three transverse galleries, uniting those main galleries.

The enclosed spaces will be arranged as open courts, similar to those in the South Kensington Museum. The buildings will contain a large entrance hall and reception hall, the latter capable of seating 1000 persons. Hard by these will be a post and telegraph office and telephone-rooms. There will be a library constructed for 50,000 volumes, with general industrial and mercantile reading-rooms, each 40 ft. by 25 ft. A general conference-room for 500 persons, and two smaller apartments, with two committee-rooms and five emigration-offices, will also be included in this part of the building. The secretarial, refreshment, and culinary departments will be very complete, and there will be six or eight sample-rooms for

produce. Special accommodation will be provided for the Royal Colonial Institute and the Royal Asiatic Society; and spacious galleries for the display of natural and manufactured products of the British Empire. The main galleries will be equally divided between the United Kingdom and India and the Colonies, while separate galleries will be set apart for occasional exhibitions of special arts and manufactures. The entire buildings will be fireproof: the walls will be specially arranged for decoration; and the whole is to be erected at a cost not exceeding £250,000. The proceedings on Monday, at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, are related on another page. The construction of the building will occupy about three years.



THE QUEEN LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE LAST MONDAY.

THE QUEEN AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

On Monday last, her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the building to be erected on the site of the Horticultural Society's gardens at South Kensington, between the Natural History Museum and the Royal Albert Hall, where the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was last year. It is to be the "Imperial Institute" of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales.

The Queen, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse and several of his family, came from Windsor, arriving at Paddington shortly before noon; and a procession of seven carriages, with an escort of Life Guards, conducted the Royal party to South Kensington, crossing the park from Bayswater by the bridge over the Serpentine. The streets of Paddington and Bayswater were decorated, and many thousands of people were assembled on the route, giving her Majesty a cordial welcome. At the entrance in Exhibition-road, where the Royal party alighted, the Guards' band played the National Anthem. The Yeomen of the Guard were here on duty. The Queen was met here by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute, with its officials, and the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881. A procession was formed, in which the Committee walked first, with the officials of the Royal household, the Herald Kings of Arms, the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward, preceding her Majesty, who was followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales and others of the Royal family. It passed from the vestibule, which was transformed into a grove of noble palms, with trophies of flags, beds of exquisite flowers, ferns, grasses, and mosses, through long corridors lined with red and white canvas, and carpeted with scarlet, to the vast temporary pavilion where the ceremony was to take place. This was an oblong structure, with semi-circular ends, 200 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, in the centre of which was a canopied dais, surrounded by thirty tiers of seats, all covered with scarlet. Eleven thousand persons were here assembled; on the dais were many Royal personages, the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, the Princes and Princesses of our own Royal family, and those of the Queen's foreign guests still remaining in England, including the Indian Princes, with the exception of Holkar. To the left of the dais were seats for the Committee of the Imperial Institute, headed by the Prince of Wales, who wore his Field-Marshal's uniform. The members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons had the seats in front of the dais; the Ministers of State, the foreign Ambassadors, and the Judges were present. The Indian native cavalry officers formed a guard of honour, with the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. The band of the Grenadier Guards, and an orchestra directed by Sir Arthur Sullivan, with the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society and pupils of the Royal College of Music, were in attendance. A grand march was played as the Queen approached, there was a flourish of trumpets, and the National Anthem was sung as she entered and went up to her seat. All those around her Majesty wore her Jubilee medal.

The Prince of Wales, as President of the Imperial Institute, read to the Queen an address from the Organising Committee. It stated that, in determining the form of a permanent memorial of the fiftieth anniversary of her reign, it was resolved, in pursuance of the ideas of last year's Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to provide an enduring representation of the Colonies and India and the United Kingdom. This would be an emblem of Imperial unity, and would so exhibit the material resources of the Empire as to promote commercial and industrial prosperity. It would be a fitting development and completion of the work begun in 1851 by the Great Exhibition which was due to the initiative of the lamented Prince Consort, and the financial success of which had enabled the Exhibition Commissioners to grant this site for the Imperial Institute. In all her Majesty's dominions, people of every class and race would join in this work of love and loyalty. The building would, for generations to come, be a memorial of her long and happy reign.

The Queen read a reply, handed to her by the Home Secretary, in which she expressed the greatest satisfaction in concurring with the views of the founders of the Imperial Institute. The movement initiated by the counsels and examples of her beloved husband in 1851 had promoted commercial activity, had caused great improvements in industry; and an indirect result had been "to bring more before the minds of men the vast and varied resources of the Empire." Her Majesty hoped and believed that this Institute would be useful in combining those resources for the common advantage of all her subjects, and binding them together in one harmonious and united community.

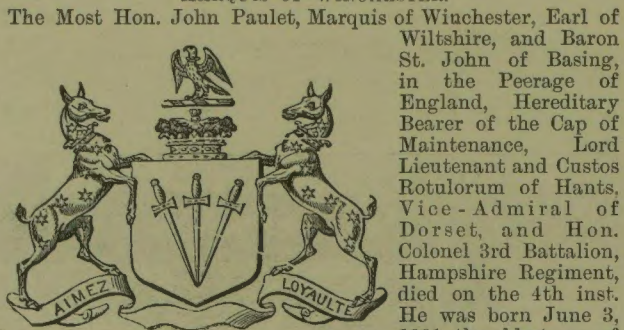
The Queen handed the reply to the Prince of Wales, with whom she shook hands. An ode, written for the occasion by Mr. Lewis Morris, and composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was performed by the choir. Her Majesty advanced to the stone, and the Prince of Wales handed her a statement of the origin of the Institute, together with a collection of coins of the present year, which were placed in the casket. The Queen proceeded to lay the stone with a gold trowel, declaring it, amid loud cheers, to be well and truly laid. Prayer was offered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, after which the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881, as donors of the site, presented an address of congratulation to her Majesty.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Primate, and "Rule Britannia" was sung by the choir as the Royal procession left for the Royal Albert Hall.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was holding its annual meeting in the Royal Albert Hall. Lord Aberdare presided, and Lady Burdett-Coutts had already presented, to some of the successful candidates, their prizes for essays written by children upon animals and the duty of treating them kindly. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Duchess of Albany, entered the hall, and was received with a lively demonstration of respect and affection. After the presentation of an address from the Council and Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall, Lord Aberdare presented to her Majesty that of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, congratulating her upon the Jubilee of her reign. The Queen replied, commending the objects of this society, and observing:—"Among other marks of the spread of enlightenment among my subjects I notice with real pleasure the growth of more humane feelings towards the lower animals. No civilisation is complete which does not include the dumb and defenceless of God's creatures within the sphere of charity and mercy." Lord Onslow, President of the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, Battersea, also presented an address. Mr. G. S. Measom, Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr. John Colam, the secretary, were presented to her Majesty, who took part in the proceedings, and presented Miss Edith Merifield, of the Haberdashers' School, Hoxton, with her prize. On the Queen leaving the dais the National Anthem was played on the organ, and the pipers of the Caledonian Society took up the melody outside the hall.

OBITUARY.

MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.



The Most Hon. John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire, and Baron St. John of Basing, in the Peerage of England, Hereditary Bearer of the Cap of Maintenance, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Hants, Vice-Admiral of Dorset, and Hon. Colonel 3rd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, died on the 4th inst. He was born June 3, 1801, the eldest son of Charles Ingoldsby, thirteenth Marquis of Winchester; was educated at Eton; and entered the Army in early life, retiring when Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Hussars. He succeeded to the family honours Nov. 29, 1843; and married, Nov. 29, 1855, the Hon. Mary Montagu, daughter of Henry, sixth Lord Rokeby, and leaves two sons and one daughter, Lady Lilian Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle. The elder son, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, Earl of Wiltshire, Coldstream Guards, born Feb. 6, 1858, is now fifteenth Marquis of Winchester, and Premier Marquis of England. The peerage honours date from Tudor times. The first Marquis was the famous Sir William Paulet, K.G., Lord St. John of Basing, who was Lord Treasurer in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

SIR EDMUND OGLE, BART.

General Sir Edmund Ogle, sixth Baronet, Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers, died at Schwalbach, on the 14th ult., in his seventy-first year. He was son of the Rev. James Ogle, Rector of Bishops Waltham, by Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of the Rev. Edmund Poulter, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his cousin in 1885. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1834, attained the rank of General in 1881, and that of Colonel Commandant in 1885. He married, in 1842, Catherine Beverley, daughter of Mr. Henry St. Hill, of Bradninch Manor House, Devon, and leaves issue. His elder son, now Sir Henry Asgill Ogle, seventh Baronet, born 1850, is a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

SIR EDWARD COEY.

Sir Edward Coey, Knight, of Merville, J.P. and D.L. of the county of Antrim, whose death occurred recently, was born in 1805, the son of Mr. James Coey, of Larne. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Antrim in 1867, and was knighted when Mayor of Belfast, 1861. He married, in 1836, Alice, only daughter of Mr. Douglas Cooper, of Gateshead, and was left a widower in 1876.

SOPHIA, COUNTESS OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

Sophia, Countess of Leven and Melville, died at Southampton, on the 28th ult. Her Ladyship was fourth daughter of the late Mr. Henry Thornton, of Battersea Rise, M.P. for Southwark, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Sykes, of West Ella, Yorkshire. She married, April 23, 1834, John Thornton, Earl of Leven and Melville (his Lordship's second wife), and was left a widow Sept. 18, 1876, having had several children, the eldest of whom, the Hon. Ronald-Ruthven Leslie Melville, born Dec. 19, 1835, is heir-presumptive to the family honours.

MR. CRUM-EWING.

Mr. Humphry Ewing Crum-Ewing, of Strathleven, in the county of Dumbarton, Lord Lieutenant of that county, M.P. for Paisley 1857 to 1874, died on the 3rd inst., at his seat, Ardencaule Castle, Helensburgh. He was born July 16, 1802, son of Mr. Alexander Crum, of Thornliebank, in the county of Renfrew, by Jane Ewing, his wife, daughter of Mr. Walter Ewing MacLae, and assumed, in 1853, the additional surname of Ewing in compliance with the will of his uncle, Mr. James Ewing, of Strathleven. He married, in 1825, Helen, daughter of the Rev. John Dick, D.D., and leaves issue. He was an advanced Radical until he joined recently the Liberal Unionists.

MR. J. H. DART.

Mr. Joseph Henry Dart, M.A., of Beech House, Hants, J.P., an elective Verderer of the New Forest, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, died on the 27th ult. He was born in 1817, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Dart, secretary to the Hon. East India Company, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1841. For many years he enjoyed an extensive practice as a conveyancer and consulting counsel, and in 1860 became Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. Mr. Dart produced in early life a well-known professional work, "Vendors and Purchasers," and in 1865 an English translation of the Iliad in hexameter verse. He married, in 1842, Adeline, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Humber, and had issue.

MR. L. L. COHEN.

Mr. Lionel Louis Cohen, M.P. for North Paddington, died on the 26th ult. He was born June 2, 1832, the son of the late Mr. Louis Cohen, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, by Floretta, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. Assur Keyser. He was a member of the London Stock Exchange and one of its trustees and managers, Vice-President of the United Synagogue, and Vice-President of the Statistical Society; he was first returned for the North Division of Paddington in November, 1885, and sat in the Conservative interest.

BARON DE BODE.

Baron De Bode, whose death is announced, at the age of eighty-one, was son and heir of Baron De Bode, and grandson of Charles Augustus Louis Frederick, Baron De Bode, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kynnersley, of Loxley Park, Staffordshire. He was a man of literary accomplishment, the author of "Travels in Luristan and Arabistan," was a Councillor of State of Russia, and Chief Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Teheran. The name of Baron De Bode is most familiarly known in England by the claim for compensation from the British Government for the confiscation of his vast estates in Alsace by the Revolutionary authorities in 1793. The former Baron was born at Loxley Hall, in Staffordshire, and was consequently a British subject. The claim, however just, was too colossal to be admitted, and remains unsettled to this day.

MR. THEODORE WALROND.

Mr. Theodore Walrond, C.B., Civil Service Commissioner, died recently, at 65, Lancaster-gate, aged sixty-three. He was eldest son of the late Mr. Theodore Walrond, of Calder Park, in the county of Lanark, J.P. and D.L., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Holland Hastings, K.C.H. He was twice married, first, in 1859, to Charlotte Eliot, daughter of Mr. Riversdale Grenfell; and secondly, in 1876, to Henrietta Louisa, daughter of Mr. Charles Grenfell, M.P., of Taplow Court, Bucks. His first wife died

May 12, 1872, leaving issue. The Walronds of Dulford, Devon, of whom the deceased gentleman was a descendant, are a family of great antiquity. An ancestor, Colonel Humphrey Walrond, Governor and President of Barbados, was created Marquis De Vallado and a Grandee in Spain of the First Class.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Vice-Admiral E. J. Bedford, R.N., at Fairlawn, Paignton, Devon, on the 1st inst., aged seventy-seven.

Mr. Samuel Lilly, one of the oldest members of the Bar, and well known at the Surrey Sessions, where he was leader, recently, at an advanced age; his call was in 1830.

The Hon. Robert Andrew John Drummond, late of the Bengal Civil Service, fifth son of James, eighth Viscount Strathallan, by Amelia, his wife, daughter of the fourth Duke of Athole, on the 29th ult., in his sixty-seventh year.

Admiral John Elphinstone Erskine, F.R.G.S., on the 23rd ult., at his residence in The Albany, aged eighty-one. He was the second son of Mr. David Erskine of Cardross, county Perth, by the Hon. Keith Elphinstone, his wife, and represented Stirlingshire in Parliament from 1865 to 1874.

Mr. Finlay Knight, one of the Registrars in Bankruptcy, at his residence at Wimbledon, on the 28th ult. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1867, having previously practised as a solicitor, and was appointed a Registrar in Bankruptcy in January of last year, in succession to Mr. Pepys, who resigned the office.

Miss Buckley-Williams (Catherine), of Glanhafren, in the county of Montgomery, at Aberystwith on the 23rd ult., aged eighty years. The deceased lady was the eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Major John Williams Buckley-Williams, J.P. and D.L., of Pennant, Glanhafren, and (*jure uxoris*) Glyn-Côgen, county of Montgomery, by Catherine, elder daughter and coheir of the late Mr. Rice Pryce, D.L., of Glyn-Côgen.

AMERICAN ART IN LONDON.

The pictures at the American Exhibition are now arranged in such a way as to form a distinctive feature of the place. They are in a sense, but it must be said in a limited sense, fairly illustrative of one side of contemporary American art. The taste here displayed is that of the panoramic order; we have, for example, a dozen works by Mr. Albert Bierstadt, including his "Storm in the Rocky Mountains" (1879); Mr. F. De Bourc Richard's "Grand Cañon of the Arkansas" (1893); and Mr. Peter F. Rotherwel's large picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg" (1877), which, to judge from the sad-coloured seething mass before us, was a supreme struggle between private citizens, unmarked by any of the pomp and pageantry which make war pictorial. Pictures like these are, doubtless, instructive, and in some cases necessary when the State is an active patron of art. The general European public is, however, more concerned with the relations of art to decoration and domestic life, and we are forced to the conviction that, so far as this Exhibition can guide us, American art is rather imitative than creative. This is all the more remarkable when one recalls how actively creative the American mind is in other domains—in literature, science, and mechanics. With some few exceptions we can trace, in nearly all the most successful works there, the influence of foreign schools—of Gérôme, Decamps, Mesdag, Millet, and others. The portraits, as a rule, are not of very great power; but Mr. Thomas Sully's portrait of Queen Victoria (1814), the property of the St. George's Society, Philadelphia, is interesting on account of its origin and associations. In the first year of the Queen's reign the "Philadelphia Society of the Sons of St. George," established to assist Englishmen in distress, applied to her Majesty to grant a sitting to a local artist (Mr. Sully) whom they proposed to send. The request was graciously acceded to, and the result was the picture now exhibited, and we are forced to admit that the Republican artist has thrown more real dignity and character into the youthful Queen's face than the majority of the Court painters of the day. Mr. Rotherwel, another Philadelphia artist, is not so successful in his treatment of the "Death of Hypatia" (1879) as was our fellow-countryman Mr. Mitchell. It is poor in colour and confused in design, and there is no attempt to reproduce with anything like historical accuracy the life and habits of the people of Alexandria in the earlier days of Christianity. Mr. Henry J. Poore's "Close of a City Day" (1803), showing a bridge crowded with men, hurried and harried after the keen business of the day, is a more satisfactory work in all respects. It may not throw a halo on labour, such as is pursued in stores and shops and counting-houses, but it is essentially characteristic of the eagerness of life in the cities of the United States. Mr. Stephen Hill Parker's "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian" (1465) is another unfortunate instance of treating mediæval subjects in a modern manner. The result suggests the accident ward or the dissecting-room of a hospital rather than the crowning of the martyr's life. In landscapes there are some pleasant revelations of scenery altogether unknown to us on this side of the Atlantic. Amongst such may be mentioned Mr. Prosper L. Senat's "Bright October" (1890), off the coast of Maine; Mr. J. Smith Lewis's "Waiting for the Tide" (1800), a sea-weed cart on the wet sand; Mr. Peter Moran's "Down the Arroyo" (1805), brilliant with the tropical tints of New Mexico; Mr. W. L. Picknell's "Wintry March" (1406), belonging to the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. We should also mention Mr. G. Hitchcock's "On the Dutch Coast" (1410), a study of a fishing-boat in the style of Mesdag; Mr. Charles S. Parker's "Cooper" (1436), inspired by Millet's "Stonecutter"; Mr. Ignaz M. Gangengigl's "Field of Battle" (1452), a "cabinet" scene à la Meissonier; Mr. F. A. Bridgman's "Pasha and His Councillors" (1496*), showing the teaching of Gérôme. "A Japanese Lute-Girl" (1490) and "Flute-Girl" (1491), two delicately-coloured fancies; Miss Emily Lakey's "The Leader and Herd" (1870), a sombre study of Verboeckhoven full of poetry; Mr. Jasper F. Crossney's "Mellow Autumn Time" (1572), which to unfatigued eyes seems daring in colour, but is decidedly original in conception; Mr. Gerome Ferris's "Marabout's Lion" (1824), to which the prefix of the artist's name furnishes sufficient clue; Mr. R. D. Sawyer's "Coast of Normandy" (1409); Mr. Aubrey Hunt's "Before the Wind" (1416), full of light and movement, and Mr. F. Vezin's "Regatta" (1488), both of which have already been exhibited in this country. We might prolong this list almost indefinitely; but it is enough to say that the collection is sufficiently large and varied to suit all tastes, although there are few works of very great power or importance.

At the laying of the first stone of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, by the Queen, on Monday, there was the customary deposit, beneath the stone, of a collection of current coins and papers bearing record of the event. These were inclosed in a copper casket, made air-tight, lined with velvet, and with the Royal and Imperial arms blazoned in proper colours on its lid, with an inscription on the reverse side, and with crests and monograms in silver. It was designed and manufactured by Sir George Chubb, who presented it to the Institute, with a golden key presented to the Queen.

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at per yard 10s. 6d.
2000 Lengths of RICH COLOURED SATIN
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SILKS, at per yard 1s. 6d.
100 Boxes of SILK PLUSH, at per yard .. 2s. 6d.
RICH BROGADED SATINS and TINSEL
BROCADES, for Court wear, from per yard 12s. 9d.

500 Pieces of BLACK SILKS,
SATINS, and MERVILLEUX,
from per yard 1s. 11d.
100 Pieces of 25-inch RICH BLACK SATINS,
per yard 2s. 6d.
1000 SILK and VELVET PANELS,
from per yard 2s. 6d.

300 Pieces of Rich Quality
COLOURED MERVILLEUX,
at per yard 2s. 11d.
All Odd-lengths of SILKS, SATINS, and BROCADES,
under six yards, at half-price.

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SUNBURN, FRECKLES,
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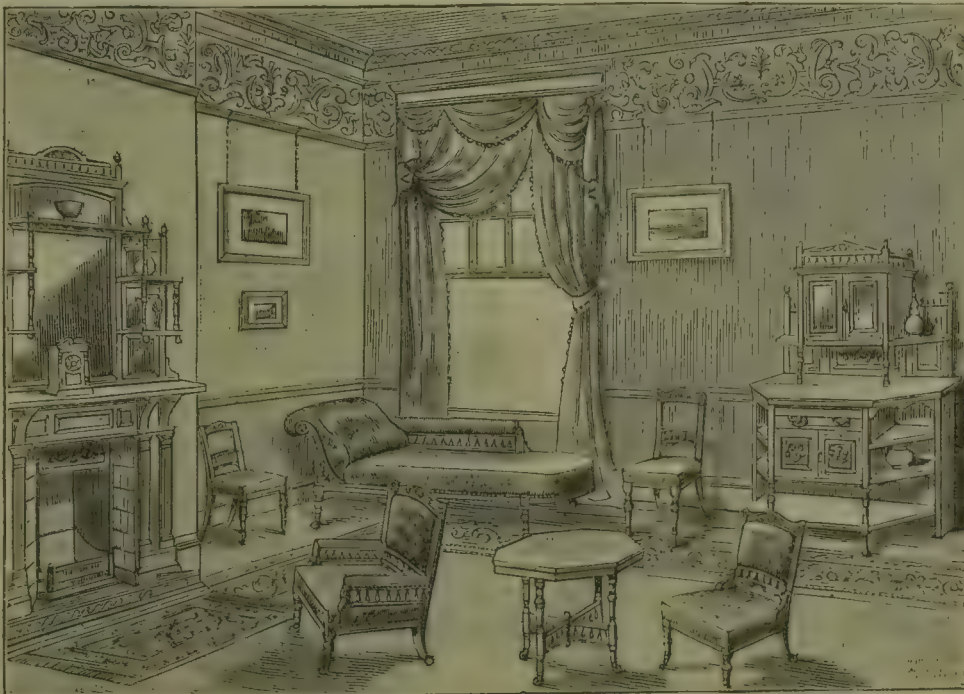
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The BUXTON Drawing-room Suite, comprising a comfortable Couch, two Easy and six Occasional Chairs, upholstered in fashionable Tapestry or Velvet; a handsome Cabinet, with carved panels to lower doors, and cupboard above enclosed by bevelled plate-glass doors; elegant Overmantel, with seven bevelled silvered plates; and Octagonal Centre Table. Walnut or Ebonyed, 24 Guineas.

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SPECIMEN DINING-ROOMS, decorated and fully appointed with furniture in pallard oak, brown oak, Chippendale mahogany, antique carved oak, American walnut, and other woods, are now open to the public, and should be seen by all intending purchasers.

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MAPLE and CO. BRUSSELS CARPETS.—MAPLE and CO. have always in stock Brussels Carpets made to stand the test of daily use, both as regards texture and colourings. In fact, their carpets for hard, street-like wear have become almost proverbial.

CARPETS for HARD, STREET-LIKE WEAR.—MAPLE and CO.'S No. 4 quality is an extra stout Brussels Carpet, suitable for rooms where there is constant tread, and woven with regard to durability rather than elaboration of design. A bordered Carpet of this grade, 9 ft. by 9 ft., can be had for forty shillings.

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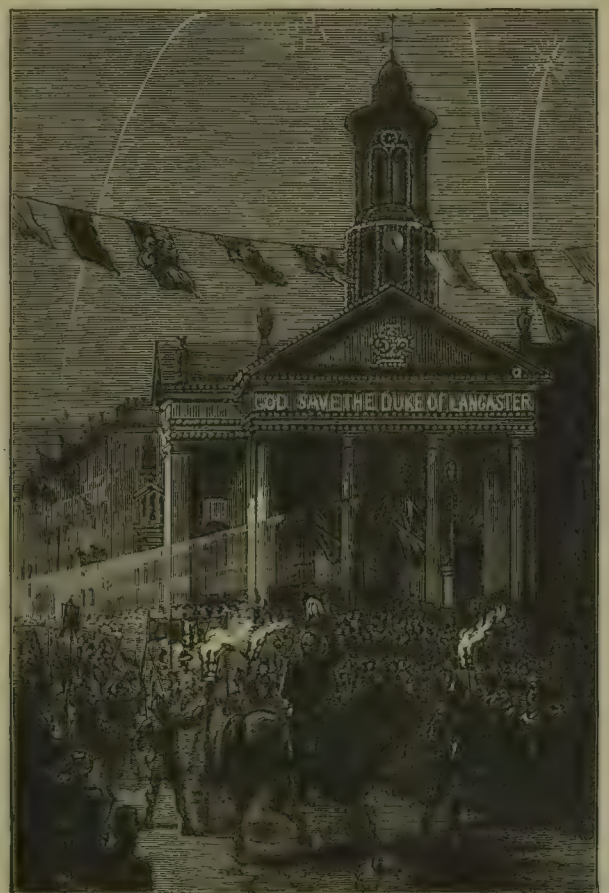
ROASTING AN OX AT DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.



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ENTERTAINMENT TO POOR CHILDREN IN THE TEMPLE GARDENS.



ILLUMINATION OF THE TOWNHALL, LANCASTER.

THE JUBILEE OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN.



THE GENESTA IN THE MINCH, OUTER HEBRIDES.



THE GENESTA OFF THE LIZARD POINT, CORNWALL.

THE JUBILEE YACHT-RACE ROUND THE BRITISH ISLES.—FROM SKETCHES BY MR. H. CECIL SUTTON.



GREENLANDS, THE RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. W. H. SMITH, M.P., VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES DURING HENLEY REGATTA.



CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE AT WINCHESTER.

THE JUBILEE YACHT-RACE.

The termination of this race, which was commenced on the 14th ult. at Southend, the course being round England and Scotland, over 2000 miles, was on the 27th. The winning point was fixed off Dover, and the Genesta, which has won the 1000 guineas given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, arrived eighteen and a half hours before the second yacht, the Sleuthhound. The Genesta is a cutter of eighty-five tons, owned by Sir Richard Sutton. She arrived at Dover at 5.15.30 (Greenwich time) on the morning of the 27th. Captain E. Du Boulay, R.V.Y.C., and Mr. H. C. Sutton were on board, representing the owner. Mr. J. Carter was the captain of the craft, and Captain W. Smith, of Boxham, near Chichester, was the pilot. There were twenty-one hands all told on board. The Genesta had fine weather right round the island from the starting point until the Lizards were reached, where she had rather a rough time of it, the wind blowing half a gale, and the vessel having to be close reefed. At one point of the voyage the vessel was seriously becalmed, and was detained for sixteen hours. The Genesta was, however, a long way ahead of the rest. The highest record of the Genesta was 49 miles in four hours, and 203 miles in twenty-four hours. The following is the official record of the running of the Genesta:—Wednesday, June 15, noon, off Cromer, 118 knots; June 16, noon, off Scarborough, 100 knots; June 17, noon, off Firth of Forth, 130 knots; June 18, noon, off Firth of Moray, 118 knots; June 19, noon, off Stornoway, 140 knots; June 20, noon, off Bloody Foreland, 202 knots; June 21, noon, Shannon, 195 knots; June 22, noon, Skelligs, 48 knots; June 23, noon, between Seilly and Fastnet, 140 knots; June 24, noon, Kynance, 103 knots; June 25, noon, Exmouth, 100 knots; June 26, noon, Owers, 110 knots; June 27, 5.15 a.m., Dover, 85 knots. Total, 1590 knots. The time for the run made by the Genesta is given as 12 days, 16 hours, 55 minutes.

Lord Hartington presided over the opening meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Technical Education on the 1st inst., when resolutions for advancing the objects of the society were unanimously adopted.

An order has been issued by the Commissioners of Customs warning the public that foreign bronze coins are not legal tender in the United Kingdom, and that the importation of such coins into this country is prohibited.

The Edinburgh Rifle Meeting closed last Saturday night with the final stage of the competition for the Caledonian Challenge Shield. The shield, which is held by the winner's company for a year, and gives him the championship of Scottish shots, is valued at £850, and there were 165 money prizes, amounting to £365. The highest scorer received the shield, the silver St. Andrew's Cross of the association, and £50 in money, the usual sum being doubled on account of the Jubilee. There were 427 entries. In the last stage on Saturday each of the thirty leading competitors was allowed fifteen shots at 600 yards, and the shield was won by Sergeant Reid, 3rd Aberdeen Rifle Volunteers, with a score of sixty-nine.

DEATH.

On the 10th ult., at his residence, Villa Nova, Barbados, West Indies, the Honourable Grant Elcock Thomas, M.D., late, and for upwards of twenty years, President of her Majesty's Council in that island, in his 86th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings.

SEASIDE SEASON.—THE SOUTH COAST.

BRIGHTON. Frequent Trains from Victoria and SEAFORD. London Bridge. EASTBOURNE. Trains in connection from Kensington (Addison-road) and West Brighton. ST. LEONARDS. Return Tickets from London available for eight days. LITTLEHAMPTON. Weekly, fortnightly, and Monthly Season Tickets. BOGNOR. Improved Train Services. HAYLING ISLAND. Pullman-Car Trains between London and Portsmouth. PORTSMOUTH. SOUTHSEA.

BRIGHTON.—Cheap First Class Day Tickets London to Brighton every Weekday. From Victoria 10.0 a.m., fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car. Cheap Half-Guinea First Class Day Tickets to Brighton Every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge. Admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday From Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. Fare, 10s.

HASTINGS. ST. LEONARDS, BEXHILL, AND EASTBOURNE. Cheap Fast Trains every Weekday from Victoria and London Bridge 9.55 a.m., calling at Newcross and Croydon; from Kensington (Addison-road) 9.55 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction. Special Fast Train every Sunday from London Bridge 9.30 a.m., Victoria 9.25 a.m., Kensington (Addison-road) 9.10 a.m., Clapham Junction 9.30 a.m., and East Croydon 9.50 a.m. Special Day Return Tickets 13s., 11s. 6d., and 6s.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE, VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, AND ROUEN. EXPRESS DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday as under:—

	Victoria Station.	London Bridge.	Paris.
Saturday, July 9	Dep. 9 30 a.m.	Dep. 9 35 a.m.	Arr. 7 40 p.m.
Monday, " 11	9 30 "	9 35 "	7 40 "
Tuesday, " 12	9 30 "	9 35 "	7 40 "
Wednesday, " 13	10 15 "	10 30 "	8 50 "
Thursday, " 14	11 5 "	11 10 "	9 40 "
Friday, " 15	11 50 "	11 55 "	10 30 "

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8 p.m., every Weekday and Sunday. FARES.—London to Paris and back—1st Class, 2nd Class, available for Return within one month, £2 17s.; £2 1s. Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 34s. A spacious and commodious Station has been constructed on the new East Quay at Newhaven, wherein passengers will find every possible convenience and comfort. The Normandy and Brittany, splendid fast paddle-steamers, accomplish the passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 3½ hours. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

FOR full particulars see Time Book, or Tourists' Programme, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained.—West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square. Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Luggage-circus Office. (By Order) A. SABLE, Secretary and General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. SEASIDE—TOURIST, FORTNIGHTLY, AND FRIDAY or SATURDAY TO TUESDAY TICKETS are issued by all Trains to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, CLACTON-ON-SEA, WALTON-ON-NEZE, HARWICH, DOVERCROFT, ALDBURGH, FELIXSTOWE, SOUTHWOLD, HUNSTANTON, and CROMER.

A Cheap Day-Trip to the Seaside.—To Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-Neze, and Harwich daily, leaving Liverpool Street at 9.10 a.m. on Sundays, 8.35 a.m. on Mondays, and 7.5 a.m. on other days. For full particulars see Bills. London, June, 1887. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. FAUST, MONDAY NEXT, JULY 11, at 8.15; and JULY 12, 13, 14, and 15. Melchiorides, Mr. Irving; Margaret, Miss Ellen Terry. Last Night of the season, Mr. Irving's ANNUAL BENEFIT, SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 16, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) Ten till Five. Seats can be booked in advance; also by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

THE WONDER (Regd.).—Send Name and Address and a Penny Stamp to Rumney, Royal Food Mills, London, N., and in return you will receive an interesting Book, all about "The Wonder" (inclosure advertisement). RUMNEY.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The fifty-fifth anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society was held last week in the St. James's Hall. Mr. Justice Stirling presided, and was supported by many representatives of the legal profession, some 300 in all sitting down to dinner. Since its establishment in 1832 the society has saved £75,782, and the aggregate amount of relief afforded to members and others during that period amounted to £88,178.

The festival dinner in aid of the City Provident Dispensary was held last week at the Holborn Restaurant. The Earl of Dartmouth presided. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the City Dispensary and Surgical Appliance Association," the noble chairman remarked that the society had done an invaluable amount of good in the past, and he believed it would continue to do so in the future. This dispensary was established for those who desired to help themselves, and that was an additional reason why it should receive encouragement. Some £400 was required, in order to establish the dispensary on a firm footing, and he appealed to the generosity of those present to help towards securing that amount. The secretary (Mr. J. P. Caesar) gave some statistics with reference to the institution, at which, since its establishment, 27,257 patients had attended, while over 2000 home visits had been paid. This is the only dispensary that has connected with it a branch for the supply of surgical appliances. Subscriptions to the amount of about £250 were announced.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association was held yesterday week at Willis's Rooms. In the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Westminster, the Hon. Dudley Fortescue presided. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that there are now in the metropolis 628 fountains and 665 troughs. During the year, thirty-eight fountains and forty-three troughs were erected. The annual subscriptions amounted during the year to £2002, the donations to £1013, legacies to £700, and sums given for special erections to £2184. The total expenditure was £7668.

The Warehousemen, Clerks, and Drapers' School at Russell-hill, near Caterham Junction, was visited last Saturday by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from London, on the occasion of the annual examination of the scholars, under the presidency of Mr. Frank Debenham.—A cricket-match for the benefit of the Warehousemen, Clerks, and Drapers' Schools takes place to-day (Saturday) at Kennington Oval, between the Associated Cricket Challenge-Cup Clubs and the City Warehousemen Cricket Clubs.

The Royal Caledonian fancy-dress ball, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, took place at the New Club, Covent-garden, on Friday, the 1st inst. It was a brilliant gathering.

Dr. Savill, Medical Superintendent of the new Paddington Infirmary in the Harrow-road, will feel much obliged by gifts of flowers, plants, or pictures, for the wards, and of periodicals or other literature of a wholesome and cheerful nature, for the patients in the infirmary. Parcels must be prepaid.

ROYAL VISIT TO HENLEY.

Henley Royal Regatta came off in brilliant summer weather on Thursday and Friday week. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their two sons and two of their daughters, the Kings of Denmark and Greece, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and other illustrious personages, were among the spectators on the second day. There was the largest gathering of people that has ever been assembled on the banks of the Thames along the reach of water from Temple Island to Phyllis Court. At Greenlands, near the town of Henley, great preparations had been made for the reception of the guests of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury. A little before half-past one o'clock, the Royal party arrived at the railway station, and were received by Lord Camoys, who conducted them to the four steam-launches in waiting for them at the landing-stage of the Royal Hotel. The Royal visitors included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, Princesses Louise and Maud of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, the children of the Crown Princess of Germany, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and several Indian Princes, with Lord Rowton, Lord Camoys, and Sir Dighton Probyn. The steamers proceeded down stream, and the Royal party witnessed the conclusion of the first race. Before the second race, which was the final heat of the Grand Challenge Cup, the launches conveying the Royal party steamed slowly down the course, loudly cheered from both banks of the river. They proceeded to Greenlands, Mr. Smith's seat, where the Royal party lunched. They steamed back again up the river after the race for the Wyfold Cup. The cheering from the boats and banks was long and loud. The Royal party waited for the conclusion of the race for the Diamond Sculls, and then returned to the station and by special train to Paddington. The results of the day's racing were that Cambridge won all the eight races, and that Trinity Hall won five of them.

The Queen's sovereignty over Zululand was proclaimed at Etshowe on the 21st ult. by Mr. Osborn, the British Commissioner, in the presence of a large concourse of natives.

The annual fête of the Société Nationale Française is fixed to be held at the Royal Forest Hotel, Chingford, next Thursday, the 14th inst. The Ambassador (M. Waddington) will be present.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave her first garden party this season at Holly Lodge, Highgate, on Friday, the 1st inst. The full band of the Coldstream Guards, conducted by Mr. Thomas, was in attendance and played during the afternoon. The local police band was also engaged.

The brilliant figures of native Indian cavalry officers, forming part of the Queen's escort in the procession to Westminster Abbey on Jubilee Day, were the subject of a separate Illustration published in our last. This was copied, by permission, from an excellent group-photograph by Messrs. James Russell and Sons, of Hill-road, Wimbledon, whose name was inadvertently omitted.

GREAT SUMMER SALE,

at REDUCED PRICES, NOW PROCEEDING at

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FAMILY MOURNING & BLACK GOODS WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, REGENT-ST.

The exquisite Stock of MANTLES, JACKETS, WATERPROOFS, SILK COSTUMES, MATERIAL COSTUMES, EVENING DRESSES, FETE DRESSES, SILKS by the yard. MATERIALS by the yard. GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUNSHADES, TEA GOWNS, UNDERCLOTHING, and the STOCK OF BEAUTIFUL MILLINERY have all been considerably Reduced in Price for THIS IMPORTANT SALE.

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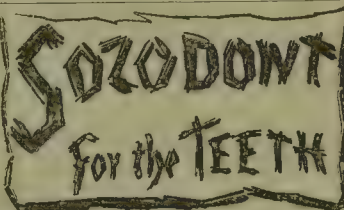
IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 6d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

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EDMUND YATES, in "His Recollections and Experiences," vol. 1, page 251, says:—"I could not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ('Bushmills' was its name), which was highly esteemed." Address Orders to The Bushmills' Old Distillery Company (Limited), 1, Hill-street, Belfast.

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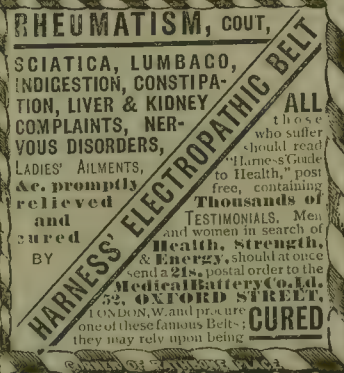
SOZODONT, the Fragrant Liquid Dentifrice, is a botanical preparation of wondrous efficacy in Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth, Rescuing them from Decay, and rendering them as White as Alabaster. It is a Toilet Luxury of which all should avail themselves. The unpleasant odour communicated to the breath by catarrh, bad teeth, &c., is entirely obviated by this fragrant and salutary antiseptic. Price 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

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Tourists. The Saloon boats make eighteen knots, and have
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LUCERNE.—The Stadthof is the leading
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High up in a corner, opposite a window which faced the west, was a carving of angels' heads.

MISER FAREBROTHER.*

BY B. L. FARJEON,

AUTHOR OF "IN A SILVER SEA," "GRIP," "GREAT PORTER-SQUARE," &c.

CHAPTER III.

THE NEW TENANTS ARRIVE, AND ONE DEPARTS.

At the appointed hour a cart drew up at the gates of Park-sides, in which, in addition to the driver, were Miser Farebrother and his wife and child. Tom Barley was waiting for them, and he darted forward to assist. Miser Farebrother alighted first, and, receiving the child from his wife, looked rather helplessly about him, Mrs. Farebrother not being strong enough to alight without help.

"Can you hold a child?" asked Miser Farebrother of Tom Barley.

"Yes, your honour," replied Tom, eagerly; and he took the child, a little girl scarcely two years old, and cuddled it close to him.

The mother looked anxiously at the lad, and the moment her feet touched the ground she relieved him of the charge. The moonlight shone upon the group, and Tom Barley gazed in wonder at the lady's beautiful face and the pretty babe. Desiring Tom to assist the driver in the removal of the necessary household articles he had brought with him in the cart, Miser Farebrother led the way into the house, which they entered through the door at the back. As he was lighting a candle, Mrs. Farebrother sighed and shivered.

"It is very lonely," she murmured.

"It is very comfortable," he retorted; "a palace compared to the place we have left. You will get well and strong here."

She shook her head, and said, in a tone so low that the words did not reach her husband's ears, "I shall never get well."

"What is that you say?" he cried, sharply. She did not reply. "Instead of grumbling and trying not to make the best of things," he continued, "it would be more sensible of you to light the fire, and make me a cup of tea. Here's plenty of wood, and here's a fireplace large enough to burn a ton of coals a day. I must see to that. Now, bustle about a bit: it

will do you good. I am always telling you that you ought to be more energetic and active."

"Is there no servant in the house?" she asked wearily. She had taken off her mantle, and having wrapped her child in it and laid her down, was endeavouring to obey her husband's orders. "You said you had one."

"So I have, a man-servant. I engaged him expressly for you."

"The boy at the gate?"

"Yes; and here he is, loaded. That's right, Tom; be sharp and willing, and you'll die a rich man."

Tom Barley was sharp enough to perceive that Mrs. Farebrother was too weak for the work she was endeavouring to perform, and willing enough to step to her assistance.

"May I light the fire?" he asked timidly.

She nodded, and, sinking into a chair, lifted her child from the floor and nursed her. Seeing her thus engaged, and Tom busy on his knees, Miser Farebrother ran out, and he and the driver between them carried in the rest of the things, the most important being the miser's desk, which he had conveyed at once to the bed-room above. His mind was easier when he saw that precious depository in a place of safety.

Meanwhile Tom Barley was proving himself a most cheerful and capable servant.

"When his honour told me," he whispered, "that he was coming here late at night with you and the baby—a little girl, aint it?—I thought it would be chilly without a fire, so I cleaned out the fireplace and the chimney, and got a lot of wood together. There's plenty of it—enough to last a lifetime. Don't you move now; I can make tea. Used to make mother's. Where's the things? In the basket? Yes, here they are. Here's the kittle, and here's the tea, in a bloo paper; and here's the teapot; and here's two cups; and here's a bottle of milk and some sugar. It's a blazing fire—aint it?—that's the best of dry wood. The kittle'll bile in a minute—it's biling already!"

From time to time the delicate woman gave him a grateful look, which more than repaid him, and caused him to double his exertions to make her comfortable. By the time the tea was made, Miser Farebrother had completed the removal of the goods, and had settled with the driver, after a good deal of grumbling at the extortionate demand.

"You can go, Tom," he said to the lad. "Be up early in the morning and make the fire."

"Good-night, your honour."

"Did you hear me tell you to go?" exclaimed Miser Farebrother.

Tom Barley received a kind look from Mrs. Farebrother as he left the room, and he went away perfectly happy.

In another hour the house was quiet and the light extinguished. Miser Farebrother was in secure possession of Park-sides, and he fell asleep in the midst of a calculation of how much money he would save in rent in the course of the next twenty years. Other calculations also ran through his head in the midst of his fittful slumbers—calculations of figures, and money, and interest, and sharp bargains with needy men, clients he was breeding to his own profit. No thought in which figures and money did not find a place did he bestow upon the more human aspect of his life, in which there was to be almost immediately an important change.

Within a fortnight of her entrance into the desolate house Mrs. Farebrother lay upon her deathbed. She had been weak and ailing for months past, and the night's journey from London no less than the deep unhappiness which, since her marriage, had plucked the roses from her cheeks and made her heart heavy and sad, now hastened her end. As she lay upon the ancient stately bed from which she was never to rise, a terrible loneliness fell upon her. Her darling child was by her side, mercifully asleep; her husband was moving about the apartment; the sunbeams falling through the window brought no comfort to the weary heart—all was so desolate, so desolate! In a trembling voice she called her husband to her.

"Well?" he asked.

"I must see my sister," she cried.

"I will not have her," he cried. "You are well enough without her. I will not have her here!"

"I am well enough—to die," she murmured. "I must see my sister before I go."

"You are frightening yourself unnecessarily," said Miser Farebrother, fretfully. "You are always full of fancies, and putting me to expense. You never had the slightest consideration for me—not the slightest. You think of nobody but yourself."

"I am frightened of this place," she found strength to say. "I cannot, I will not die here alone! I must see my sister, I

must see my sister!" Still he made no movement to comply with her request.

"If you do not send for her at once," said his wife, "I will get up and go from the house and die in the roadway. God will give me strength to do it. I must see my sister, I must see my sister!"

Awed, if not convinced, and fearful, too, lest any disturbance which it was in his power to avoid might bring him into unfavourable notice, and interfere with his cherished plans, he said reluctantly,

"I will send for her."

"You are not deceiving me? You are not promising what you do not intend to perform?"

"I will send for her, I tell you."

"If you do not," she said—and there was a firmness in her weak tones which was not without its effect upon him—"misfortune will attend you all the days of your life. Nothing you do will prosper."

He was superstitious, and believed in omens; and this sounded like a prophecy, the warning of which he dared not neglect. His wife's eyes followed him as he stepped to his desk and sat down and wrote. Presently he left the room, and went in search of Tom Barley, to whom he gave a letter, bidding him to post it in the village. Grumbling at what he had done, he returned to his wife.

"Is my sister coming?" she asked.

"I have written to her," he replied. "Go to sleep and rest. You will be better in the morning."

"Yes," she sighed, as she pressed her child close to her bosom, "I shall be better in the morning. Oh, my sweet flower! my heart's treasure! Guard her, gracious Lord! Make her life bright and happy—as mine once promised to be! I could have given love for love; but it was denied to me. Not mine the fault—not mine, not mine!"

The day waned; the evening shadows fell, and night came on. Upon a table, at some distance from the bed, was one thin tallow candle, the feeble flame of which flickered dimly. During the long weary hours Mrs. Farebrother did not sleep; she dozed occasionally; but the slightest sound aroused her. In her light slumbers she dreamt of incidents in her happy girlhood before she was married—incidents apparently trivial, but not really so because of the sweet evidences of affection which made them memorable: a song, a dance, a visit to the seaside, a ramble in fragrant woods; innocent enjoyments from which sprang fond imaginings never to be realised. Betweenwhiles, when she was awake, the gloom of the room and the monstrous shadows thrown by the dim light upon portions of the walls and ceiling, distressed her terribly, and she needed all her strength of mind to battle against them. In these transitions of sensation were expressed all the harmonies and discordances of mortal life. Bitter to her had been their fruit!

An hour before midnight she heard the sound of carriage-wheels without, and she sat straight up in her bed from excitement, and then fell back exhausted.

"It is my sister," she said faintly, to her husband. "Let her come up at once. Thank God, she is here in time!"

Her sister bent fondly, and in great grief, over her. Between these two existed a firm and faithful affection, but the circumstances of Mrs. Farebrother's marriage had caused them to see very little of each other of late years.

"Attend to my darling Phæbe," whispered Mrs. Farebrother; "there is no female servant in the house. Oh, I am so glad you have come before it was too late!"

"Do not say too late, my dearest," said her sister; but her heart was faint within her as she gazed upon the pallid face and the thin wasted hands: "there are happy years before you."

"Not one, not one!" murmured Mrs. Farebrother.

"Why did you not send for me before?"

The dying woman made no reply, and her sister undressed little Phæbe, and placed her in a cot by the mother's bedside. Then she smoothed the sheets and pillows, and sat quietly, with her sister's hand in hers.

"It is like old times," murmured Mrs. Farebrother, wistfully. "You were always good to me. Tell me, my dear—put your head close to mine—oh, how sweet, how sweet! Were it not for my darling child I should think that Heaven was shining upon me!"

"What is it you want to know, dear? You were about to ask me something."

"Yes, yes. Tell me—are you happy at home?"

"Very happy."

"Truly and indeed?"

"Truly and indeed. We are not rich, but that does not matter!"

"Your husband is good to you?"

"There is no one in the world like him: he is the best, the noblest, the most unselfish of men!" But here, with a sudden feeling of remorse, she stopped. The contrast between her bright home and the gloomy home of her sister struck her with painful force: to speak of the joys of the one seemed to accentuate the miseries of the other.

"Go on, dear," said Mrs. Farebrother, gently, "it does not hurt me, indeed it does not; I have grown so used, in other homes, to what you see around you here, that custom has made it less bitter than it once was. It makes me happy to hear of your happiness, and it holds out a glad prospect that my dear child, when she grows up, may have a little share in it."

"She shall, she shall; I promise it solemnly."

"Thank you, dear. So you must go on telling me of your good husband. He is still in his bank?"

"Yes, dear, and hopes for a rise before long. He is always full of hope, and that is worth a great deal—it means so much! He thinks of nothing but his home, and those in it—who are dear to him. He dotes upon the children."

"The dear children! Are they well and strong?"

"Yes, dear; and they grow prettier and prettier every day."

"You must kiss them fondly for me, and give them my dear love."

"I will be sure to. You must not talk any more just now; you are tired out. Try and sleep."

"I think I shall be able. God bless you, dear!"

"God bless you, dearest!"

In a few moments, the tension of anxious watching and waiting being over, Mrs. Farebrother slept. Her sister gazed at her solicitously and mournfully. At such a time the cherished memories of old are burdened with a sadness which weighs heavily upon the heart.

"She is not so ill as she fancies, is she?"

It was Miser Farebrother who spoke to her. She rose softly, and led him from the bed, so that their conversation should not disturb the sufferer.

"Why did you not send me a telegram instead of a letter?"

"A telegram!" he cried. "Do you think I am made of money?"

"I am not thinking of your money; I am thinking of my sister. What does the doctor say?"

"The doctor!" he exclaimed. "I have none."

Gentle-natured as she was, she looked at him in horror. "You have none—and my sister dying!"

"It is not true," he whined, thinking of the inconvenience such an event would cause him; "it cannot be true. She was well a few days ago. I cannot afford doctors. You are all in a conspiracy to rob me!"

"I was told as I came along that this great house is yours."

"Yes, it is—my property, my own."

"And a great deal of land around, and everything in the place."

"Yes, it is—all mine, all mine!" And then, with a sudden suspicion, "Do you intend to dispute it?"

"Heaven forbid! What is it to do with me—except that when you speak to me of ruin, and of not being able to afford a doctor, you are speaking what is false. Why did you marry?"

"I don't know," he replied, wringing his hands; "I don't know. I ought never to have done it. I ought to have lived alone, with nobody to keep but myself."

"It would have been better for my poor sister. But she is your wife, and I shall not allow her to suffer as she is suffering without seeking medical assistance. I have never been in this neighbourhood, and know nothing about it. Where is the nearest doctor?"

"I can't tell you; I am almost as much a stranger here as you are."

"There must be one not very far off. Who was the lad who opened the door for me when I came to-night?"

"My servant, Tom Barley. What do you want him for? He is asleep by this time. He has work to do the first thing in the morning."

"Where does he sleep?"

"Outside; in the stable."

"I shall find it. You must write a few words on paper for me."

"I'll do nothing of the sort. You sha'n't force me to put my name to anything. Do you think I am not up to such tricks?"

"If you don't do as I say I will bring a lawyer here as well as a doctor."

This woman possessed a sweet and gentle nature, and nothing but the evidence of an overwhelming wrong could have so stirred it to sternness. Miser Farebrother was terrified at the threat of bringing a lawyer into the house; and, as he had given way to his wife earlier in the day, so now was he compelled by his fears to give way to her sister. He wrote as she directed:

"Mr. Farebrother, of Parkside, urgently requests the doctor to come immediately to his house, to see Mrs. Farebrother, who, he fears, is seriously ill."

He fought against two words—"urgently," because it might cause the doctor to make a heavier charge; and "seriously," because a construction that he had been neglectful might be placed on it. But his sister-in-law was firm, and he wrote as she dictated.

"I will send the lad with it," said Miser Farebrother.

"I will send him myself," said his sister-in-law. "There must not be a moment's delay."

There was no need for her to seek Tom Barley in the stable; he was sitting up in the kitchen below.

She gave him the letter, and desired him to run as fast as he could to the village and find a doctor, who was to come back with him. If the doctor demurred, and wanted to put it off till the following day, he was to be told that it was a matter of life and death.

Tom Barley was visibly disturbed when he heard this.

"Who is it, lady?" he asked. "His honour's wife, or the baby?"

"His wife. You're a kind-hearted lad, and won't waste a moment, will you?"

"No, lady: trust me."

He was not above taking the sixpence she offered him, and he ran out of the house like a shot.

Within the hour, he was back with the doctor, whose looks were grave as he examined his patient.

"There is hope, doctor?" said Mrs. Farebrother's sister.

"Tell me there is hope!"

He shook his head, and gently told her she must prepare for the worst.

"She is past prescribing for," he said. "I can do nothing for her. She has been for some time in a decline."

The sentence being passed, she had no room in her heart for any other feeling than pity for her dying sister. In the sunrise, when the sweet air was infusing strength into fresh young life, the end came. Mrs. Farebrother whispered to her sister that she wished to speak to her husband alone. Thoroughly awed, he sat by her side. She made no reference to the past; she uttered no reproaches. She spoke only of their child, and begged him to be good to her. He promised all that she asked of him.

"You will get some good woman into the house to take care of her?" she said.

"Yes; I promise."

"And my sister must see her whenever she wishes to do so."

"Yes."

"And when our dear one is old enough and strong enough you will let her go to my sister, and stop with her a little now and then? It will do her good to mix with children of her own age."

"Yes; I promise."

"As you deal by her, so will you be dealt by. May Heaven prosper you in all worthy undertakings. Kiss me. Let there be peace and forgiveness between us."

He kissed her, and sat a little apart while she and her sister, their cheeks nestling, exchanged their last words.

"Look after my treasure," whispered the mother.

"I will, dear, as tenderly and carefully as if she were one of my own."

"You must come here and see her sometimes—he has promised that you may; and when she grows up you will let her come to you?"

"She will always be lovingly welcome. My home is hers, if she should ever need one."

"God bless you! May your life be prosperous and ever happy!"

Before noon she drew her last breath, and Parkside was without a mistress.

CHAPTER IV.

PHOEBE AND THE ANGELS.

It did not long remain so. In less than a fortnight after Mrs. Farebrother's death, a housekeeper was installed in Parkside. Her name was Mrs. Pamflett, and her age thirty. Being called "Mrs.," the natural inference was that she was either wife or widow, but as no questions were put to her on this point there were none to answer, and it certainly did not appear to be anybody's business but her own. Miser Farebrother, being entirely wrapped up in his money-bags, gave the entire household into the care of Mrs. Pamflett, one of its items being the motherless child Phæbe. A capable housekeeper, thrifty, careful, and willing to work, Miser Farebrother was quite satisfied with her performance of her duties; but she was utterly unfit to rear a child so young as Phæbe, for whom, it must be confessed, she had no particular love; and Phæbe

would have fared badly in many ways had it not been for her aunt.

Mrs. Lethbridge lived in London, in the not very aristocratic neighbourhood of Camden Town. She and Phæbe's mother had been married on the same day—one to a man whose miserly habits were unknown, and had, indeed, not at that time grown into a confirmed disease; the other to a bank clerk, who was expected to keep up the appearance of a gentleman, and fitly rear and educate a family, upon a salary of a hundred and eighty pounds a year. Fortunately for him and his wife, their family was not numerous, consisting of one son and one daughter. With Miser Farebrother they had nothing in common; he so clearly and unmistakably discouraged their attempts to cement an affectionate or even a friendly intimacy, that they had gradually and surely dropped away from each other. This was a great grief to the sisters, but the edict issued by Miser Farebrother was not to be disputed.

"I will not allow your sister or her husband to come to the house," he had said to his wife, when, in the early days of their married life she remonstrated with him; later on she had not the courage or the spirit to expostulate against his harsh decrees, to which she submitted with a breaking heart. "They are a couple of busybodies, and you can tell them so if you please, with my compliments."

Mrs. Farebrother did not tell her sister what her husband called them; but she wrote and said that for the sake of peace they had better not come to see her. The Lethbridges mournfully acquiesced; indeed, they had no alternative: they could not force themselves into the house of a man who would not receive them.

"But if we can't go to her," said Mrs. Lethbridge, "Laura," which was Mrs. Farebrother's Christian name, "can come to us."

This, also, after a little while, Miser Farebrother would not allow.

"I will not," he said, "have my affairs talked about by people who are not friendly to me."

"That is your fancy," said Mrs. Farebrother; "they would be very happy if you would allow them to be friendly."

"Of course," he sneered, "so that they could poke their heads into my business. I tell you I will not have it."

She sighed, and submitted; and thereafter when she and her sister met, it was by appointment in a strange place. Even these rare meetings, upon their being discovered, were prohibited; and thus Miser Farebrother succeeded in parting two sisters who loved each other devotedly.

"Whatever Laura saw in that miserly bear," said Mrs. Lethbridge indignantly to her husband, "to marry him, is a mystery I shall never be able to discover."

But this mystery is of a nature common enough in the matrimonial market, and may be said of thousands of ill-assorted couples.

It was plainly Miser Farebrother's intention to discourage Mrs. Lethbridge's visits to Parkside after the death of his wife; promises were in no sense sacred to him, even death-bed promises, unless their performance was necessary to his interests; and in this instance, he very soon decided that it was not.

"You perceive," he said to Mrs. Lethbridge, "that I have a housekeeper to look after the child. You are giving yourself a deal of unnecessary trouble trudging down here—for what? To ascertain whether she is properly dressed? You see she is. Whether she has enough to eat? She looks well enough, doesn't she? Don't you think you had better devote yourself to your own domestic affairs, instead of prying into mine? Your husband must be very rich that you can afford to pay railway fares and cab fares to come to a house where you are not wanted."

This, in effect, was the sum of his efforts to prevent her from visiting Parkside; and his sneers and slighting allusions made from time to time were successful in curtailing her visits to his house during the young childhood of little Phæbe. They were not successful, however, in putting a stop to them altogether, until Phæbe was fourteen years of age; from which time her intercourse with her relatives was maintained by the young girl's visits to Camden Town—happy visits, lasting seldom less than two or three days. Until Phæbe was fourteen her aunt came down to Parkside only once in every three months. Occasionally, Mrs. Lethbridge caught a glimpse of Miser Farebrother, whose welcome, if he gave her one at all, was of the surliest; and as between her and Mrs. Pamflett a strong and silent antipathy had been contracted from their first interview, Mrs. Lethbridge's visits could not be said to be of the pleasantest. But, for the sake of her dead sister, whom she had so fondly loved, and of the motherless child, whose sweet ways endeared her to the good aunt, she bore with all the slights that were put upon her, and although she spoke of them at home to her husband, she never mentioned them to her children.

From two to fourteen years of age, Phæbe may be said to have grown up almost in loneliness. Her father rarely noticed her; and Mrs. Pamflett, a peculiar, strange and silent woman, evinced no desire for her society. The child's nature was sweet and susceptible enough to have given an ample return for proffered affection; and, although she was not at the time aware of it (such speculations being too profound for her young mind) she had great cause for gratitude that her life was not entirely deprived of it. It has unhappily often happened that sweet waters have been turned bitter by unsympathetic contact, and this might have been the case with our Phæbe had it not been for Mrs. Lethbridge and Tom Barley. Mrs. Lethbridge had made herself so loved by her niece that her visits came to be eagerly looked forward to by the girl, and to be all the more enjoyed because they were rare. Her love for the child was manifested as much, if not more, in her absence than in her presence. When Phæbe could read or spell through written hand, Mrs. Lethbridge wrote letters to her, to which the child replied. Phæbe's letters were slipped unstamped in the post-office by Tom Barley, and for a long time she was not aware of the unfair expense to which her aunt was being put, and for which Miser Farebrother alone was responsible. Mrs. Lethbridge never mentioned it to her niece. Then there were the books which Mrs. Lethbridge brought or sent—a source of so much delight and exquisite enjoyment that the remembrance of those youthful days were with Phæbe a sweet remembrance through all her days.

Living in a certain sense alone in a great mansion, it is not to be wondered at that a current of romance was formed in the young girl's nature. Neglected and uncared for as she was by those immediately about her, there was no restriction upon her movements through the old house. Certain rooms were prohibited to her: Mrs. Pamflett's room and her father's bedroom, which served also as an office. To this latter apartment, when she passed fourteen years of age, Phæbe was sometimes called—otherwise she was forbidden to enter it. With these exceptions she was free to wander whither she would, and she would often pass hours together in a room never occupied by the household, and which had an irresistible fascination for her. It was of octagonal shape, and there were faded paintings on the walls and rotting tapestries. Originally it was most likely used as a library, for it contained bookcases

and large pieces of furniture, a table, two secretares, and a huge chair, so heavy that Phoebe could not even move it. The carvings about the room and upon the furniture were strangely grotesque—fantastic heads and faces, animals such as were never seen in Nature, and uncouth forms of men which had no existence save in the feverish imaginations of the designers. These contorted shapes and grotesque faces might have been supposed to be sufficiently repulsive to cause a sensitive child to avoid them, but in truth they were in themselves an attraction to Phoebe, who discovered no terrors in them to affright her. There was, however, in the room an attraction of a more congenial kind, in which grace, harmony, proportion, and a most exquisite beauty were conspicuous. High up in a corner, opposite a window which faced the west, was a carving of angels' heads, hanging over as it were and looking down upon the spectator. Devoid of natural colour as they were, so grand and wondrous had been the skill of the carver that it was as though a multitude of joyous, rosy-cheeked children were bending down to obtain a view of a scene as delightful as they themselves presented. The lips smiled, the eyes sparkled, the faces beamed with life. This marvel, cut out of brown wood, was, indeed, something more than the perfection of art and grace—it was an enchantment which made the heart glad to behold. And in the evening, when the effulgent radiance of a glorious sunset shone upon the wonder and played about it, touching the dainty faces with alluring light, it filled even the soul of our young child with a holy joy.

This was Phoebe's favourite room; and here she would sit and read, and sometimes stand, with folded hands, looking upwards at the enchanting group, with the sunset's colours upon them; and in her eyes would dwell a rapture which made her as lovely as the fairest of the faces she gazed upon. Thus she grew up to a graceful and beautiful womanhood, encompassed by sweet and grand imaginings which purified her soul.

(To be continued.)

NEW ROOMS AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

For the first time since a gallery was provided by the nation for its art-treasures it may now be said that they are worthily housed. The six new rooms which were opened to the public on Monday last complete so much of the amended design for a new National Gallery as was compatible with the "cold fit" which seized the Treasury some five or six years ago. Some years previously the cause of the Fine Arts had been warmly taken up in the Press and in Parliament, and the Treasury, spreading its sails to the breeze, invited designs for a gallery worthy of the nation and its pictures. At least half a dozen of the most distinguished architects of the day entered into competition, and prizes were awarded according to the supposed or real merits of the various designs. Of course it was only necessary to make a selection of the work of one architect for the friends and adherents of all the other competitors to declare that the least meritorious had been selected. The squabble which ensued was scarcely creditable to any concerned in it, but it furnished the Treasury with an excuse for withdrawing altogether from its declared intentions. A "cold fit" succeeded, and since then we have heard little or nothing about the summary removal of the "pepper-casters" which, we were assured, were a reproach to us as an art-loving nation. It is therefore all the more creditable to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre that, during his rule as Chief Commissioner of Works, he should have persuaded the Treasury to grant him a sum of £55,000 for altering and extending the galleries, so that students and the public might not suffer from the rivalry of architects or the parsimony of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. One cannot but feel that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in this matter acted with sense and judgment. "Half a loaf is better than no bread," and, after all, good light and abundant wall-space for pictures are of more importance than the architectural features of the exterior. Moreover, we should not be surprised to find that public opinion, when the new galleries become known and appreciated, will demand that the casket shall be worthy of its treasures, and that the exterior of our most important public gallery shall correspond with its internal arrangements. The chief alterations and improvements—of which the working out is due to Mr. Taylor, of the Office of Works—is a magnificent staircase, with handsome marble pillars, leading directly from the entrance hall. In the east and west vestibules some choice specimens of British art are hung under very different and far more favourable conditions than those obtained by Mr. E. M. Barry in his arrangement of the new buildings opened in 1876. At the top of the staircase, on entering, are various specimens of the earliest Italian schools, and the visitor then at once enters the large room devoted to works of the Tuscan masters. On either side of this, the principal gallery, are two smaller rooms—one devoted to the Tuscan school and the other to the Siennese. Passing through the tastefully-arranged cabinet, in which specimens of the schools of Ferrara and Bologna are exhibited, we enter the "Shrine of the Raffaels" and other masters of the Umbrian school. It is only fair to say that in the arrangement of this room and the hanging of its marvellous contents we realise in some degree the price paid for the "Ansidei Holy Family." It justly forms the centre of the Raffaels pictures, and is a striking object from the moment the visitor has reached the top of the staircase. The hanging of this room was, we understand, intrusted to Mr. C. L. Eastlake, and he has certainly turned its resources to the best account.

The beautiful Highland property of Culbleen, Kinnord, and Cambus O'May, which formed a portion of the Marquis of Huntly's Aberdeenshire estates of Aboyne and Glentanar, has found a purchaser in Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P. for Hull. The estate is of great beauty, extending to above 9000 acres, and affords excellent grouse and low-country shootings. The salmon-fishings are among the very best on the River Dee, and afford capital sport for the rod.

The annual meeting of the Society of Arts, concluding the 133rd session of its history, was held last week in the great hall of its house, John-street, Adelphi. The report, which was read by the secretary, Mr. H. Trueman Wood, was adopted. Having enumerated the papers read and the lectures given during the session, the report stated that prizes to the amount of £368 had been offered for competition to art workmen for articles to be sent in next December. Prizes for the best motors of electric lighting had also been offered to practical students in that important branch of investigation. Among other matters mentioned in the report were the presentation of the Albert Medal to her Majesty in recognition of the progress made in arts, manufactures, and commerce during her reign; and the setting up of a memorial tablet on the house of the late Mr. W. M. Thackeray. The income of the society during the past year amounted to £12,575. The Prince of Wales was re-elected president; and among the vice-presidents were the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Albert Victor, Sir Frederic Abel, the Duke of Abercorn, the Attorney-General, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Douglas Galton, the Duke of Manchester, Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Lord Thurlow.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.
H G K.—Solutions of problems cannot be acknowledged the same week in which they are received.
L D.—The problem is still open to the objection of a mate in one move, 1. Q to B 5th.
R W (Maidstone).—Solutions may be sent up to any date prior to that of publication.
R R (Cape Town).—Thanks; the problem shall have early attention.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2253 received from C E P and Emile Frau; of 2254 from an Amateur of Liege, W Biddle, Lucio Vecchi, Casimiro Basto, J Dudley, James D Hannan, Emanuele Coretti (Trieste), C E P, Henry G King, H B S, and Fairholme.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2255 received from E Loudon, Columbus, Osmanli, A W G, G W Law, Fred MacCabe, L Wyman, F Richardson and O Beutin (Retford), Otto Fulder, H R Wood, R Tweddell, Nerina, Shadforth, A C Hunt, Commander W L Martin (L.N.), Fitchhouse, R L Southwell, H Lucas, L Desanges, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, An Amateur of Liege, Jupiter Junior, J Hall, W Hillier, Hereward, E Casella (Paris), W Biddle, Joseph Ainsworth, E H H, N S Harris, Major Prichard, C Osw Id, Bernard Reynolds, Ben Nevis, T Roberts, C Darragh, R F N Banks, L Falcon, Charles T Atkinson, Thomas Chown, Sergeant James Sage, North-Bag, V Cooverdon, W R Raillem, R Worters, Fairholme, E Featherstone, Rev. Winifred Cooper, Dr. White, M A S (The Hague), J Hepworth Shaw, Oliver Teagha, Laura Greaves, Hermit, Emile Frau, Sophia Osborn, James D Hannan, H Wardell, and C E P.

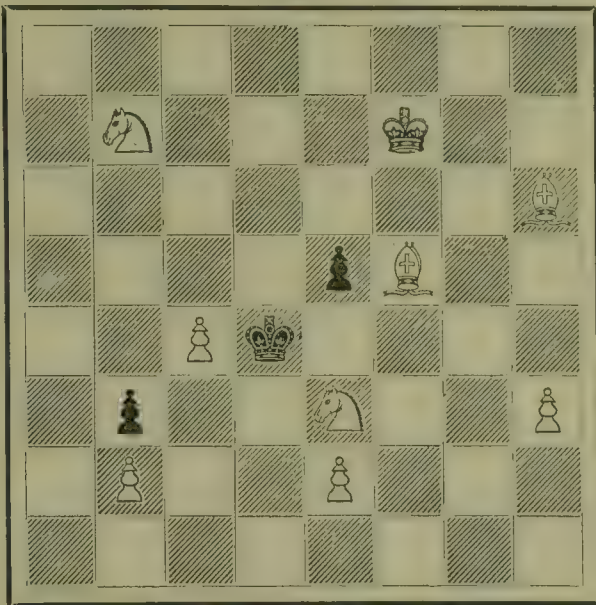
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2254.

WHITE.
1. K to Kt 3rd
2. K to B 2nd
3. Mates accordingly.
BLACK.
P to B 4th
Any move
NOTE.—If Black play 1. P takes Kt, White continues with 2. Q to K 2nd (ch); if 1. P to B 5th, then 2. Kt to B 6th (ch), &c. Other variations obvious.

PROBLEM No. 2257.

By W. HEATHCOTE (Manchester).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A brilliant skirmish played some time ago between Messrs. W. H. K. POLLOCK and F. LEE.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to R 5th (ch)	Q to B 3rd
2. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	13. Q to K 2nd	P to Kt 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	14. Q takes B	Castles
4. B takes P	Q takes B	15. Q takes B	R to K sq
Not so good, Mr. Pollock says, as 4. P	Kt takes B	16. R to Q 8th	B to Q 2nd
takes P, followed, if Black play 4. P to	Q takes P	17. R takes Q R	R takes R
K 5th, by 5. Q to K 2nd, &c.	Q to Q 3rd	18. Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q 4th
5. P takes Kt	B to K 2nd	19. Q takes B P	R to K sq
6. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	20. Kt to B 3rd	Q takes Kt
7. Castles	Q to Q 2nd	A masterly stroke, which forces White	to content himself with a drawn game.
8. R to K sq	Kt takes Kt	21. P takes Q	B to R 6th
9. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	22. Q to Q 8th	R takes Q
10. Kt takes P			
11. R takes Kt			
12. R to Q 5th			

Played at Toronto between Mr. J. G. ASCHER and another amateur.

(Algebraic Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B takes B	P takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. Q to Kt 3rd	K R to K sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	17. Kt to B 5th	Q to Q 2nd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	18. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 4th	19. R to B 6th	Q to Kt 2nd
6. B to B 4th	Kt to K R 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd		
8. Castles	Castles		
9. Q B takes P	P to Q 3rd		
10. Q Kt to R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
11. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
12. Kt to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
13. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
14. Kt to K 3rd	B to K 3rd		

Mr. J. G. Ascher, a Canadian amateur well known in London chess circles, has started a Chess Column in the *Sport of Montreal*. We give above a specimen of Mr. Ascher's skill from the new Chess Column.

The Spring handicap tournament at the City Club ended in Mr. S. J. Stevens winning the first prize, after a tie with Mr. G. A. Hooke. Mr. Pollock, who yielded odds to all the other competitors, gained the third prize. The other prize-winners were Messrs. Block, Knight, Chappell, Jacobs, Mocatta, and Woon in the order named.

The tournament under the auspices of the German Chess Association will be played during the week commencing the 18th inst. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Besides the German masters of the game who have signified their intention of entering the lists, the following are expected to be among the competitors:—Captain Mackenzie, New York; M. Taubenhaus, Paris; Mr. A. Burn, from Liverpool; and Messrs. Blackburne, Mason, Bird, Gunsberg, and Dr. Zukertort, from London.

In consequence of the State ball having been fixed for Wednesday, the evening fête in connection with the Royal Botanic Society was postponed until Thursday, to enable the Duke of Teck (President), the Duchess of Teck, and others to attend. A special promenade took place at the gardens in Regent's Park on the Wednesday.

The local executive committee of the Manchester meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science met last week at Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Thompson. The finance committee reported that the guarantee fund now amounts to £10,345. The evening entertainments committee reported that the Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Alderman Harwood) has invited the members and associates to a conversation in the Townhall, on Tuesday, Sept. 6; and a soirée offered by the executive committee of the Royal Jubilee Exhibition has been fixed for Thursday, Sept. 1. Great satisfaction was expressed at the prospect of the gatherings being of singular interest and importance. Their efforts to secure the presence of eminent foreign men of science have met with great success. Not merely will the numbers be altogether unprecedented, but in each of the leading branches of science the most eminent foreign representatives will be present. Of the foreign scientists invited, nearly a hundred have promised to attend—including Americans, Germans, French, Russians, Belgians, and men of other nationalities. In physics, chemistry, and biology the attendance will be exceptionally large.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1885), with a codicil (dated March 8, 1886), of Mr. John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge-Erle-Drax, J.P., D.L., formerly M.P. for Wareham, late of Holnest Park, Dorsetshire, who died on Jan. 5 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by William Savile, Marwood Shuttleworth, Yeatman, John Herbert Drax Savile, Wanley Ellis Sawbridge, the nephew, and Henry Edwards Brown, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £139,000. The testator gives legacies and annuities to his executors, servants, and others. The furniture, pictures, books, busts, curiosities, and effects at Holnest Park, and Olanthigh Towers, Kent, and all his jewellery and plate are to be held as heirlooms with his settled estate. The residue of his personal estate, including that in Barbadoes, is to be converted into money, and laid out in the purchase of lands and hereditaments in fee simple, in the counties of Dorset and Kent, to go with his settled estate. He gives the use of Holnest Park and Olanthigh Towers, with the respective pleasure-grounds attached, to his nephew, the said Wanley Ellis Sawbridge; subject thereto all his manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, are to be held, upon trusts, for accumulation for twenty-one years, and then, in trust, for his said nephew, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, severally and successively, in tail male. During the period of accumulation his trustees are specially directed to keep down, by shooting and selling, the venison and buffalo beef at Holnest Park, so that they may not increase too rapidly, and overstock the park.

The will (dated April 30, 1886), with a codicil (dated Nov. 23 following), of Mr. Jonathan Rigg, J.P., D.L., late of Wrotham Hill Park, Kent, who died on April 22 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Herbert Addington Rigg and Henry Mounsey Rigg, the sons, and Edwin Curtis Goad, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £110,000. The testator bequeaths £200, and £300 per annum for life to his wife, Mrs. Emily Falconer Rigg; and very numerous legacies and annuities to servants, farm labourers, and others. He directs the Wrotham Hill estate, subject to a right of residence in the mansion-house given to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Selina Rigg, for two years, to be sold, and one half of the net proceeds to be held, upon trust, for his said daughter-in-law, for life, and then for her children by his son William Thomas Rigg, as she shall appoint. A further sum of £20,000 is also to be held, upon trust, for his said son and daughter-in-law, and their children. There are specific gifts of various properties to each of his sons, Herbert Addington, Henry Mounsey, Frederick, and Arthur, and to his daughter, Mrs. Edith Sarah Settle; and the ultimate residue of his property is to be divided between his four last-named children in equal shares.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Sheriffdom of Berwick, of the trust disposition and settlement, (executed Nov. 24, 1880), with a codicil (dated Feb. 16, 1887), of Mr. Charles Hyde Home Purves, residing at Purveshall, Berwickshire, who died at Bournemouth, on Feb. 19 last, granted to Gascoigne Bevan, Hyde Parker, Major Thomas Alfred Houston Boswall Preston, and James Hunter, the surviving executors nominate, was resealed in London on the 17th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £101,000.

The will (dated April 23, 1885), with a codicil (dated June 9, 1886), of Mr. Thomas Norman Wightwick, late of the city of Canterbury, who died on May 28 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by William Norman Wightwick, the son, Walter Furley, and Cecil Edward Kingsford, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £57,000. The testator leaves £500, an annuity of £1000, and his wines, consumable stores, horses and carriages, to his wife; his furniture and effects to his wife, for life, and then to his unmarried daughters; and bequests to some of his children. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for all his children.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, of the trust disposition and settlement (dated March 7 and April 4, 1885), with four codicils, of Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., of Wolfelee, in the county of Roxburgh, who died on March 1 last, granted to Dame Maria Dorothea Hunter Blair, or Elliot, the widow, James Thomas Spencer Elliot, Edward Hay Mackenzie Elliot, and Herman Frederick Elliot, the sons, and William Elliott Lockhart, and James Heriot Balfour, the executors nominate, was resealed in London on the 17th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £36,000.

The will (dated May 4, 1880), with three codicils (dated, respectively, May 5, 1880; March 15, 1882; and Jan. 6, 1885), of Colonel Frederick Romilly, J.P., Deputy Chairman of the Customs, M.P. for Canterbury from 1850 to 1852, late of No. 55, Eccleston-square, S.W., who died on April 6 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Amelia Jane Romilly, the widow, Samuel Henry Romilly, the son, and the Hon. George Francis Stewart Elliot, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £34,000. The testator bequeaths £3000 and all the furniture, plate, jewellery, horses and carriages, and household effects at Eccleston-square to his wife. All his real estate in Glamorgan (charged with the payment of £10,000 in aid of his personal estate) and his leasehold house and grounds, called "Barry," together with the furniture therein, he gives to his son Samuel Henry. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life; and at her death £8000 is to be paid to the trustees of the settlement on his daughter Elizabeth Mary Seymour, and the ultimate residue to his three children, Frederick William, Hugh Hastings, and Gertrude Emily.

The will (dated Dec. 20, 1882), of Mrs. Belinda Arrowsmith, late of No. 46, Sydenham Park, Sydenham, who died on March 31 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Edward Masfen Arrowsmith, the son, and William Joseph Foster, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £23,000. The testatrix gives legacies and annuities to relatives, friends, and servants. The residue of her property she leaves to her son, absolutely.

The will (dated June 18, 1886) of Miss Ivy Webster, late of Exeter, who died on Sept. 15, 1886, was proved, on April 16 last, by Mr. Henry C. Tombs, the executor. The testatrix, after a bequest to her mother, Mrs. Margaret Barton, of certain personal estate, out of a certain sum of £10,000 Consols, to which she is entitled under the will of her father, subject to an annuity of £300, charged by the said will thereon to her mother for life, bequeaths to the Royal National Life-boat Institution £1500, for the purchase and maintenance of a life-boat to be named "The Francis Forbes Barton," and to be placed on the Kentish coast; to the Wanstead Orphan Asylum, £2000; and to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, the like sum of £2000. She also gives considerable legacies to her sister, Kate Barton, and her nephews, the children of her brother, Robert Montague Barton, and appoints her said brother her residuary legatee.

Mr. J. Malcolm Ingles, of Dublin, has been appointed a member of the Irish Board of National Education, in succession to the late Duke of Leinster. Mr. Ingles is a Presbyterian.



THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE GARDEN-PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JUNE 29.

A MIDSUMMER-DAY'S DREAM.

June is, I think, the most joyous period of the summer. In this month of beauty the leaves are greener, the sky bluer, the breeze more enlivening, than in July and August. There is a spirit of youth in everything. June seems to have retained all that is best in its forerunners—April and May—and to have got rid of their fickleness and occasional asperity. It is full of "sweetness and light," so full, indeed, of both, that mere existence in any fair spot in this island of beauty causes an intoxication of delight. Roses are on the hedgerows and roses fill our gardens; the lime-blossoms scent the warm air with sweetness; bees are everywhere, because everywhere there is the wealth of blossoms to be rifed; young birds look out of their nests, and, while fed by their anxious parents, are, no doubt, told that they must soon make their own way in the world. There is joy everywhere—in the river, that through the woods all day as well as all night sings its quiet tune; in the burst of music that falls on us from the lark's high home in the blue sky; in the fresh green of the cornfields; in the lavish blossoming of flowers: in the merry laughter that is carried with the sweetest of summer scents from the hayfields, and even in the lonely note of the cuckoo.

To-day is one of supreme splendour, and, you and I, reader, intend thoroughly to enjoy it. "Can we help doing so in this lovely woodland scenery?" I know a spot not many miles away, where a clear stream winds through a grassy valley. On either side are fir-clad hills, and here and there on the rising ground may be seen the smoke of a cottage chimney so hidden and secluded that one wonders how, in the long winter days, vacant-minded cottagers can endure such loneliness, or how, when snow lies thick in the valley, they manage to obtain food. But why think of snow in June, unless it be to enjoy the contrast? Come, then, to this Happy Valley, which, being in England, has a greater claim to that title than the Abyssinian valley in which Rasselas spent his youth; and there, under the shade of a majestic beech, let us dream our dream. Alas, this is impossible! There is no property so personal as dreams, and two persons cannot dream the same. The old man dreams of the past, the young man of the future; the maiden has her sweet midsummer-day's dream as she sits yonder (her brown hair in pretty confusion with the breeze), crowning her hat with flowers. Her thoughts, one may see, are joyful, from the smile on her face; but they are sacred thoughts, and it were a shame to pry into them. Perhaps her dream is like one her mother had twenty years ago—to whom, possibly, as she looks now on that fair young form, the sweet sadness of that early time comes back once more. Who knows?

While the breeze is gently stirring the leaves, and the squirrels chattering above us with "anger insignificantly fierce," I feel a strange antipathy to those very practical people who despise day-dreams. I think they are shallow people; I know they are unimaginative. Of course such dreams are not exactly what a man would acknowledge on the Stock Exchange, or a woman in a fashionable assembly. If you, reader, are conscious of possessing a heart, or perchance of having lost one, you are not likely to proclaim that fact from the housetops. But this I think is true of all noble deeds: that a man must always dream before he acts. In all biography, in all history, high hopes, such as come to happy souls in day-dreams, have ever proved the parents of high achievements. And there is a joy in the dream itself that is often a sufficient compensation when, as in the perversity of chance or fortune, it leads to no tangible result.

So, then, let us not think it a waste of these sunny hours if we lie in the cool shadows of this beech-tree and enjoy our midsummer-day's dream. It is infinitely well in this hurried, anxious life of ours to break the chain of continuity by getting closer to Nature. Walking through the crowded streets of a great city, and looking into shops, offices, and warehouses, one feels inclined to believe that the chief end of man is to get money. No one probably would acknowledge that he held a creed like this, but vast numbers act as if they held it. As day follows day they run in the accustomed groove, and

Custom lies upon them with a weight
Heavy as frost and deep almost as life.

That is why it is so well to escape out of this rut, and to be alone with Nature; that is why in a day-dream we sometimes become conscious of an intenser and fuller life. In such moments the dreamer, strange to say, is of all men the most awake. With a kind of poetic instinct, he sees into the life of things, and is able to separate the substance from the shadow.

If it be said that by thus praising day-dreams I am advocating idle reveries that enervate the mind, and are dear only to lovers and to fools, I answer that there are dreams and dreams. It is really no paradox to say that there are busy men who dream throughout their lives without knowing it, and men who appear to be the idlest of dreamers—mere laggards in life's race—whose days are spent in the most fruitful activity. All great enthusiasts—the men who by deeds or words have moved the world—have confessed that the fire that burned within them kindled its first spark while they were musing in solitude, or, in other language, day-dreaming. Now, do not be cynical, and say that, because men of genius have strange impulses, it does not follow that we who have no genius should be swayed by their example. Better, you cry, be anything rather than imitative. Agreed. But then, the human heart we have in common with poets and prophets places us, in this respect, upon a level with them. To each of us, though in different measure, comes, or may come, happy moments in which we see visions, and in which, as Wordsworth says, "the burden of this unintelligible world is lightened."

If we carry nothing with us into solitude, we shall carry nothing away; but it is to be hoped, reader, that you and I have gained something better than a glimpse of rural loveliness from this June morning in the woods. That is, in itself, a joy that will live in the memory till the rains and frosts of winter. The fair beauty of sky, of meadow, and of stream, is at once invigorating and soothing; but there is a still deeper delight to be gained from a midsummer day in the woods, a delight which springs from the inspiring thoughts that come to us in this loving intercourse with Nature.

J. D.

Headed by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., a deputation waited upon the Hampstead Vestry, and urged that body to contribute £20,000 towards the proposed purchase of Parliament-hill and adjacent fields as an extension of an open space for the public. The Vestry decided to consider the matter at a special meeting.

The Fourteenth Annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on Thursday week at the South Kensington Museum, and was attended by about 2500 guests, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen of Hawaii, Prince Abu'n Nasr Mirza Hissam-us-Sultaneh of Persia, Prince Devawongse of Siam, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, and representative colonists from all parts of the empire. The reception was held in the Architectural Court by the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., and Mr. Frederick Young, Vice-President's, and the members of the council.

THE LATE LORD IDDESLEIGH.

Lectures and Essays by Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., G.C.B., First Earl of Idesleigh (W. Blackwood and Sons).—The amiable and accomplished public man whose very sudden death, at the moment of his relinquishing the office he held in the Conservative Ministry, six months ago, called forth a general expression of regret and personal esteem, was the author of many discourses upon themes of social, ethical, historical, or literary interest, usually delivered to provincial audiences. These were the fruits of a genial and thoughtful mind, with a strong critical faculty, wide sympathies, and a serene cheerfulness of temperament naturally accompanying his unselfish and benevolent spirit. His widow has done a graceful act, and has bestowed an acceptable gift upon the readers of this volume, in collecting for publication twelve of the essays and lectures which deal with subjects of abiding importance, to which are added a few poems and pieces of sportive verse. With the masterly common-sense, the breadth of view, and the earnestness of purpose, characteristic of an English gentleman versed in practical affairs, he had also the quality of didactic and academical exposition required in a University Professor. If his time had not been claimed by official duties and Parliamentary business, he would probably have written books of substantial value, and would have taken a high place among contemporary authors. The essay placed first in this collection is not a fair specimen of his matured intellectual powers, being one written in 1840 for the prize at Oxford University, in the twenty-second year of his age. It treats of a very old and very serious question, which must occur to every historical student of reflective mind: "Do States, like individuals, inevitably tend, after a period of maturity, to decay?" Ten years later, when Sir Stafford Northcote was engaged in organising the Great Exhibition of 1851, he delivered at Exeter an appropriate lecture upon the cultivation of Taste. It was to audiences in that city, with which he was connected by the close neighbourhood of his family residence, that several of his best discourses were addressed: one upon the "Study of Political Economy," in 1845; one upon "Schools and School Life," in 1864; a humorous and playful oration upon "Nothing," so late as 1884; his Address to the Exeter Congress of the British Archaeological Association, treating of the antiquities of Devon and Cornwall; a lecture on "Distant Correspondents," referring to the intercourse with America and Australia; and an essay upon Molière. As Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, he delivered more than one instructive Address, and that on "Desultory Reading," which will be found in this volume, is not the least in value of its contents. The verses, written for private amusement, were scarcely worth printing along with so much grave and important matter.

Lincoln's Inn gardens are nightly open to poor children from the last week in July until the end of September. The hours are, up to Aug. 12, when the Long Vacation commences, from 6.38 until dusk; after that date they are open from five until dusk. This permission has been in operation since 1876.

Mr. Goschen received an influential deputation on Thursday week, who asked that the State should give some support to the various colleges in England which provided education in literature, science, and the higher forms of technical instruction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, without pledging himself to the amount which might be accorded or the method of its distribution, promised to lay the claims of the English colleges before the Government.

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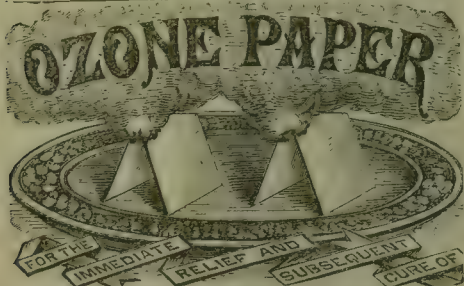
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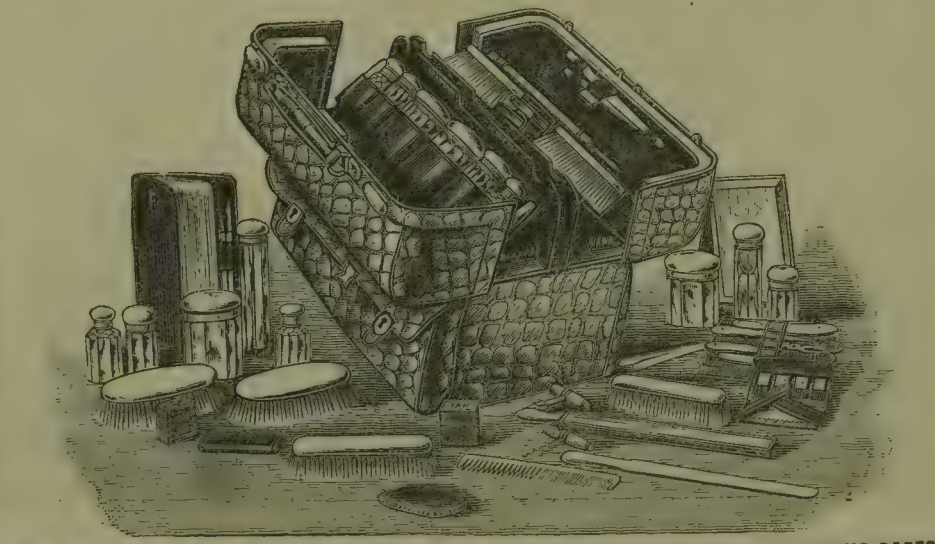
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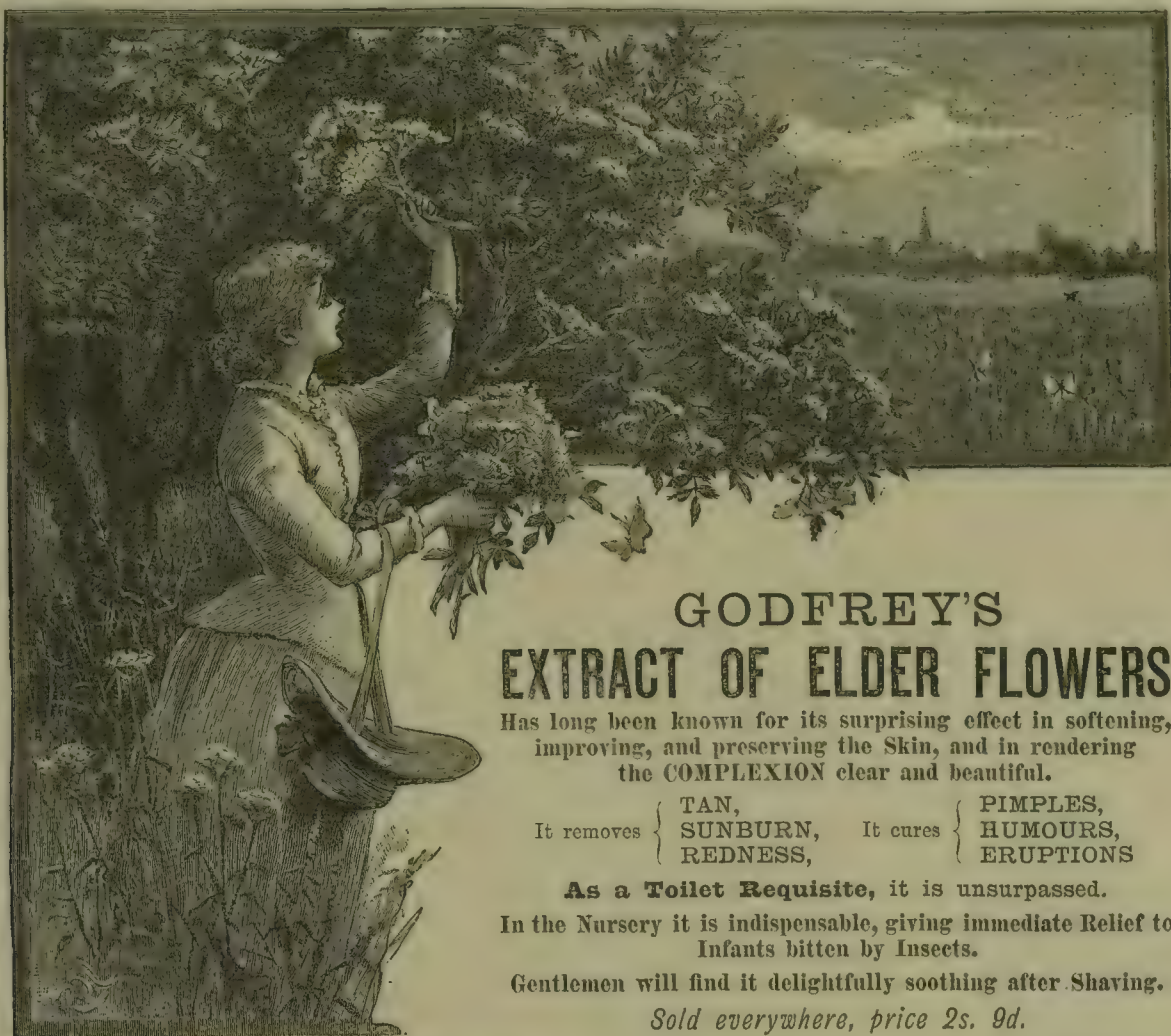
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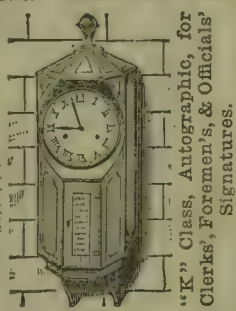
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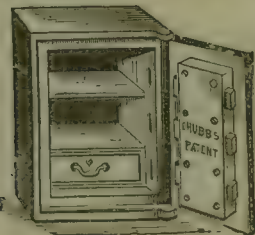
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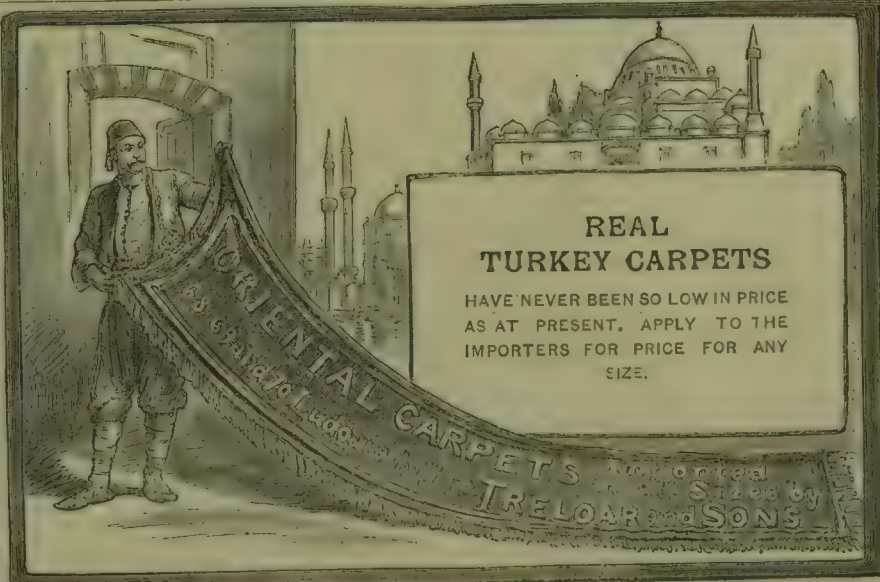
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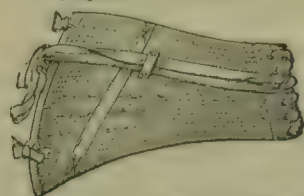


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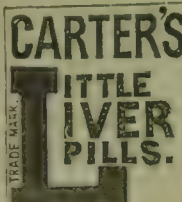
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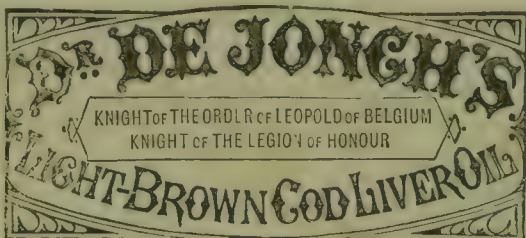
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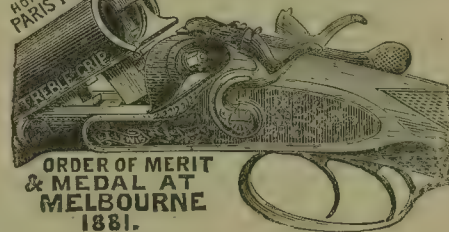
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PICTURES OF THE JUBILEE.

Many and many a picture of the recent Jubilee still keeps dancing before my eyes, for they were kept pretty widely open during the recent round of festivity and gaiety. Morning, noon, and night, pictures of a busy sight-seeing Sunday quite unusual in this strict and sober London; pictures in the gradually decorating streets, and in the parks all glorious with the rhododendron bloom; pictures of procession and pageant; the marvellous arrival and departure picture at the old Abbey door; pictures of a house-to-house decoration unequalled in extent and magnificence on any public occasion of our time; pictures of London alight with gas, coloured with tens of thousands of beautiful stars, of London kept in order by the most peace-loving crowd that any capital in the world can boast—of a London where timid women were protected by strong men, and where the laughing lads were allowed to pass on to their revels without the slightest protest or interference; pictures of Kings and Queens, Princes and Princesses, Indians and strangers gathered together in a noble hall and mounting a marble staircase in the full glory of their jewels and the rich magnificence of dress; and, last of all, that series of healthy, comforting pictures of childhood's happiness when, thanks to the kind thought of one generous man and the eager enterprise of his many friends, thousands of youngsters were brought from their dull courts and alleys, their depression and gloom to the grass and freedom of Hyde Park, and enjoyed themselves to their little hearts' content. Let me try, then, and separate some of these scenes from the confusion of colour and multitudinous movement, and allow them to stand out as in some way representative of what we all saw, heard, observed, and doubtless enjoyed.

It is the Sunday before the Jubilee! But if it were not for the ladies who sit under the green trees in the park in their smart dresses, and with prayer-books in their hand, who could possibly believe that this was the day set apart for rest and contemplation? We who live in London know so well the feel of a summer Sunday: the streets hot and almost deserted; the omnibuses slow and indifferent as to pace; the bicycle bells ringing along the lonely asphalt; the shop-girls issuing forth for their dull walks in a friendless, aimless sort of fashion; the semi-excitement at Piccadilly-circus, where Sunday vehicles start forth for Kew and Richmond; and then at nightfall the sudden rush to get home again, before silence sets in. Is this the same London, the selfsame day of the week? Every shape and size of conveyance is seen in the streets, filled with honest folk enjoying the luxury of a good stare. Victorias and mail Phaetons, cabs and carts, the countess and the costermonger, jostle one another along the high road of Piccadilly, where the best of the show is to be seen; itinerant tradesmen bawling about St. James's-street and Waterloo-place; a perfect fair held in Trafalgar-square; and workmen busy with axe and hammer all the way from St. James's to Westminster. This is the picture of a very exceptional Sunday.

At the Abbey door on Jubilee day! We have been waiting patiently for many a long hour. Twice at least the hands of the clock have gone round, and now comes the sure and certain sound, "They are coming!" Minor processions we have welcomed by the half-dozen; the Coldstreams have saluted, the bluejackets right in front of the Abbey door have presented arms, one of the bands has played a stave or so of the National Anthem, again and again we have had temporary excitement, but here is the finale. There have been great complaints on the line of route at the absence of music. It has all been massed in Dean's-yard—an infantry and a cavalry band—and they have given us a pretty succession of valses and marches. But now the music stops—all but the trumpets—and the business of the day begins. Who shall forget it all, who had eyes to see at that moment: the escort of Life Guards; the memorable carriage with the four fair Princesses, fit subject for any artist's pencil; the glorious cavalcade of Princes, with that noble figure of the Crown Prince in his white uniform and Field Marshal's bâton, looking as grand as Herr Schott did when he came on to the stage on a milk-white charger, in "Rienzi"; the Indian contingent of grim Princes, one of them black as ink, with a red beard; the Royal carriage itself, with its white-haired Queen, drawn by the cream-coloured horses, in trappings of deep red russia leather and Royal purple. And then the dismounting, the cheering, the clashing of bells, the clatter of sabres, the marshalling by courtly chamberlains with their wands of office! It may have been more gorgeous within the disfigured Abbey. We defy anyone to have conceived a more gorgeous spectacle without.

A city on fire! for so it seemed at night. For days before, on every balcony and in every street, they had been adjusting the lamps, and stars, and letters of flame. And now they all flared out, and London was even lighter than day. Not in the large thoroughfares only; not merely amongst the myriad shops, with their wealth of gas and prodigality of display; but in every street and square, from window to basement, they with unanimous consent lighted up in honour of the Queen and her Jubilee. The traffic had been stopped, and there was a grim anticipation of danger. But when did ever people behave so well, with such stern sense of responsibility, and such delight in discipline? Sometimes there would come an ugly rush of excited boys, arm in arm, stick in hand, spirits not quite under control—boys of the same pattern as are found at Bonn and Heidelberg and Düsseldorf on students' nights. The crowd gathered itself together and bid them pass on, making no resistance, but yielding at the moment of pressure. Strange to say, some time before midnight the main streets of London were comparatively deserted, and then, in roadway or on pavement, it was possible to pass on undisturbed along the avenue of perpetual fire, threading one's way amidst a mazy labyrinth of light.

A regal staircase near midnight! The wife of the Prime Minister of England is receiving her guests in the stately halls and reception rooms of the Foreign Office. Marble columns, frescoed domes, banks of azalea and fern, a couple of bands hidden in cool alcoves, and up the double staircase streams such a concourse of crowned heads as the wildest imagination never pictured. You have heard of jewels before, and seen them, yes, in Bond-street windows; on pale-blue cushions in the Rue de la Paix, Paris; on the necks of English women at operas, routs, and receptions. "Ah, but did you see the diamonds of Countess X.; or the head-dress of Mrs. G.; or the tiara of the Baroness de B.?" observes someone not to be outdone in description. All the accustomed chatter sank into insignificance on the present occasion. Eastern garments there were literally studded with precious stones; tunics incrustated with pearls and emeralds; nodding plumes and bird-of-paradise feathers tipped with topaz and brilliants. Dusky Princes in the most delicate silks, with turbans and sashes of fantastic Liberty colours, appeared with ropes of pearls about their necks, and seemed as careless of the possession of such treasures as if they were mere gew-gaws from Lowther Arcade. And then the decorations! Stars and jewels and crosses and ribbons dazzled the eye at every turn! There seemed to be no inch left on any tunic for another constellation of enamel and precious stones. Side by side with all the decorative display stole along the tall,

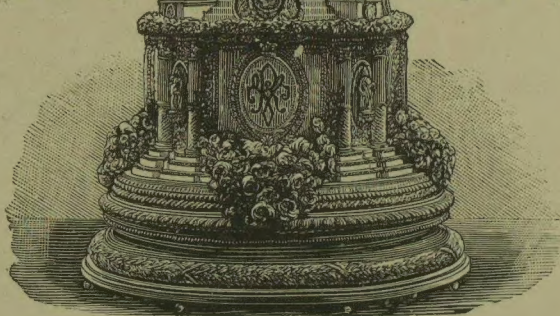
fair English women, with their white dresses and long trains, the loveliest of them being adorned alone with the priceless jewel of youth. So, whilst the music played, and the lights gleamed, and the gentle *susurrus* of conversation was heard, society, in its most brilliant aspect, did honour to a week of extraordinary brilliancy. To supper some, to dance others, to talk most; but few to forget the dazzling brilliancy of that superb scene of wealth, beauty, and breeding.

A lovely June afternoon in Hyde Park! The Life Guards are keeping the ground, but there is no review. The police are active, but no crowd at the Reformers' Tree. No perspiring people, or tribunes, or Socialists; nothing but thousands of happy children sprawling on the grass, girls with their skipping-ropes and boys with their toys, a Punch and Judy here, a performing dog there, a phenomenal giant stalking about the pigmies, a balloon soaring up on the right, a peal of bells on the left, and wandering about the little ones Princes, Princesses, and the highest aristocracy, glad, for once, to be servants and minister to their innocent enjoyment. Evil hearts and cruel tongues had prophesied ill concerning the children's holiday. They were to be all lost in London, there was to be a holocaust, a Juggernaut car, everything was to happen, according to the dictum of inspired writers, that never dreamed of happening at all. They came in order, and they departed in peace. They ate as much as was good for them, and no more; they amused themselves without crying or petulance. But the best children's picture had yet to be seen. It was not on the grass, with rounders or kiss-in-the-ring; it was not in the tents with the cakes and goodies; it was not at the grand distribution of Jubilee mugs; but it was at the evening hour when, at the setting of the sun, the Queen drove down the double line of assembled children. On they came, once more, the Life Guards and the trumpeters; the advance of police and the Scotch servants in the rumble; but in the very centre of the avenue the procession paused. The best child—the very best ideal girl of the assembly—was taken up to the Queen to be congratulated on her excellence, and to be presented with her mug with the Queen's hands, and then in the fading sunlight they sang with an earnestness and a solemnity that cannot be equalled a few stanzas of the "Old Hundredth" psalm. Standing out on an elevated platform, his back to the fading light, stood the bandmaster who directed this chorale, and then, with hats off and uplifted voices, they chanted the familiar hymn. The Queen amongst her people, the mother in the midst of her children, the end of a happy day, the song of gladness to the Creator, the uplifted voices of psalm and thanksgiving—that was the true end of the Jubilee, that was the picture that will most endure.

C. S.

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE CAKE.

The Jubilee cake, furnished to the Queen's household at Buckingham Palace by Messrs. Gunter and Co., to her Majesty, lieved by gold; sent the by lions, sur- temple, bear- Fame and trumpets Jubilee to the the world. of temples, winged figure the crown of panels of the Royal mono- figures in re- quarters of the medallions be- are correct lief, of the H. R. H. the time of of her Majesty (taken for her Majesty at as Queen and The other the names of tions of the



THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE CAKE.

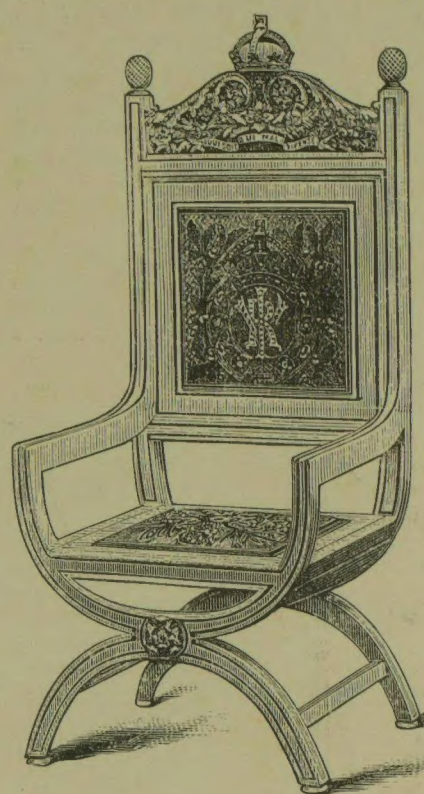
border round the cake is composed of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle. The cake was about 9 feet 6 inches in circumference, and 10 feet 6 inches high, and weighs (itself) over a quarter of a ton. The stand is imitation ivory, with festoons of pink roses.

Tuesday week being a general holiday in the Isle of Wight, the postponed celebration of the Queen's Jubilee took place in two of the principal towns—Newport and Cowes. Newport was gaily decorated and the streets thronged with visitors from all parts of the island. The Mayor laid the foundation-stone of a new clock-tower at the Townhall, and entertained a large party to luncheon. Both towns were illuminated at night.

In commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, the officers of Volunteer rifle corps in Great Britain gave a ball last week at the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington. The company present numbered over 1000, and included the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, the Queen of Hawaii, and several of the foreign Princes and Princesses who have been staying in London during the Jubilee celebrations. The Royal guests were received on their arrival by Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, and other members of the executive committee. A guard of honour was furnished by the 4th V.B. (the Queen's), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Frank W. Haddon. Dancing commenced at half-past ten, the music being supplied by the band of the Royal Artillery. Supper was served in the conservatory, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and the band of the London Rifle Brigade was in attendance. It was announced that any profit resulting from the ball would be handed over to the Volunteer Forces' Benevolent Association.

JUBILEE PRESENTS TO THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept



HIGH WYCOMBE CHAIR, PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN BY MRS. BLAGDEN, OF HUGHENDEN VICARAGE.

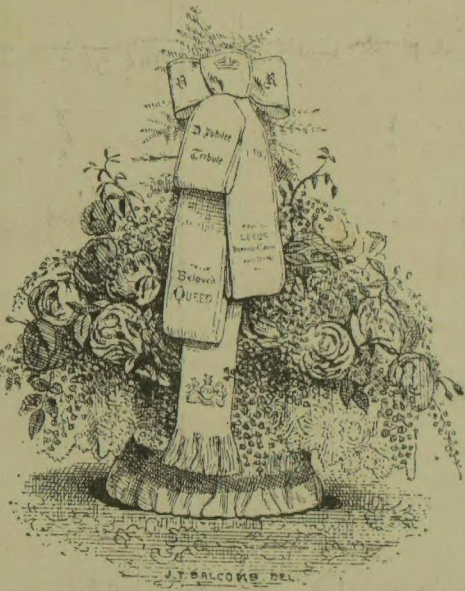
a very handsome chair, presented by Mrs. Blagden, wife of the Vicar of Hughenden. It was made in the factory of Mr. Glenister, of High Wycombe. The carving represents the lotus of India, surmounted by the Imperial Crown. From each side spring the rose, shamrock, and thistle, and below runs the ribbon of the Garter. The Crown, netted finials, and rose, are carved of old oak, which was part of Hughenden church belfry in 1663. The chair is richly enamelled in white, relieved with gold, and the workmanship of the whole is most elaborate and beautiful. The embroidery is rich in gold and colours; no textile fabric is employed. On the back of the chair is worked the Collar of India, with the Imperial Crown, supported by boughs of British oak, with acorns richly raised. Within the Collar of India, on a gold ground, is embroidered the Imperial monogram, in crystals, pearl, white, and turquoise-blue, giving the effect of the Imperial jewel. In the gold grounding the date 1887 is worked in finest red silk over a single thread of gold. On the seat is a central rose, from which spring stems of the corn of Plenty, with threefold ears from each stalk, encircled by the olive of Peace, embroidered in pearl, white, and green. The grounding is worked in pale gold floss, with a scroll tracery in finest gold thread, conveying the effect of gold brocade. The embroidery was executed by Mrs. Blagden. The design was made by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of Garrick-street. The materials for embroidery were supplied by Mr. Helbronner, of Oxford-street. Our engraving is from a photograph by Mr. J. P. Starling, of High Wycombe.

The Leeds Horticultural Society presented to her Majesty, by special permission, a very choice basket of fifty red and white roses, typical of the fifty years of her happy reign, and of the historic union of the Houses of York and Lancaster in her Royal ancestry. The basket was magnificently trimmed with Brussels point lace by Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, Leeds; the flowers were arranged by Mr. Featherstone, of St. Ann's Nurseries, Leeds.

JUBILEE FESTIVITIES.

A Reuter's telegram from Singapore says:—The celebration of the Queen's Jubilee commenced here on Monday, the 27th ult., which was observed as a public holiday. Early in the morning a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the British vessels in the harbour, after which the sailors and marines paraded on the Esplanade. Thanksgiving services were held in all the places of worship at eight a.m. At noon a second Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Fort Canning. In the afternoon a meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, and his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, then proceeded to the Townhall to receive addresses from the various nationalities represented among the foreign residents, the ceremony being attended by the Bishops, the Chief Justice, the heads of departments, the foreign Consuls, members of the clergy of all denominations, civil, naval, and military officers, and many of the inhabitants. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks in front of the Esplanade, the Government buildings and the ships in the Roads being illuminated, as well as many private residences and vessels. On Tuesday the new library and museum were formally opened, and the statue of Sir Stamford Raffles, erected in the centre of the Esplanade, was unveiled by the Governor. There were also a regatta and races and athletic sports.—The Jubilee was also celebrated in the settlements of Penang and Malacca according to the ceremonial notified by the Resident Councillors.

Some 700 of the aged poor of Greenwich were given a dinner at the Royal Hospital Schools last week. The repast was served in the dining-hall of the institution. After dinner the aged guests repaired to the grounds of the Hospital Schools, where tea was served to them. The feast was provided by public subscription.—A parochial dinner was held at the Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, in commemoration of the Jubilee; and amongst other celebrations which marked Coronation Day in that district was a supper at the New-cross Hall.



BASKET OF YORK AND LANCASTER ROSES PRESENTED BY THE LEEDS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PRINCESS VICTORIA RECEIVING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HER ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.

The story of how Princess Victoria was roused from her sleep on that summer morning in 1837 to learn that she was Queen of England has been often told, but best of all by Mr. Justin MacCarthy in his "History of Our Own Times." As soon as William IV. was dead, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley) and the Lord Chamberlain (Marquis of Conyngham) left Windsor and posted to Kensington Palace, where the Princess and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, were then residing. They arrived at five o'clock in the morning, before anybody was up; they knocked often and waited long before they obtained admittance. Even after they had roused the porter at the gate they were kept waiting in the courtyard, and when at length admitted to the palace they were apparently forgotten for some time. After repeatedly ringing the bell, they were told that the Princess was asleep and could not be disturbed. They, however, insisted on her being called at once, as they came on business of State, and the Queen must see them. In a few minutes the Princess came into the room in a loose night-gown and shawl, her hair falling loose upon her shoulders, and slippers on her feet. Her eyes filled with tears when she was informed that her uncle was dead and that she was Queen.

A picture of this historical incident at Kensington Palace was exhibited some years ago in the Royal Academy by Mr. H. T. Wells, R.A. Another picture of the same subject, by the same artist, is now to be seen in this year's Academy Exhibition.

It is stated that, on being informed of her new dignity, the first words which the young Queen uttered were these, addressed to the Archbishop: "I ask your prayers on my behalf." They knelt down together; "and Victoria inaugurated her reign, like the young King of Israel in the olden time, by asking from the Most High, who ruleth over the kingdoms of men, an understanding heart to judge so great a people."

Another incident which redounds to the honour of the youthful Sovereign is recorded. The first act of her life as Queen was to write a letter, breathing the purest and tenderest feelings of sympathy and condolence, to Queen Adelaide. Her manner of doing it evinced a spirit of generosity and consideration. Her Majesty wrote the letter spontaneously, and having finished it, folded and addressed it to "Her Majesty the Queen." Someone in her presence, who had a right to make a remark, noticing this, mentioned that the superscription was not correct, and that the letter ought to be addressed to "Her Majesty the Queen Dowager." "I am quite aware," said Queen Victoria, "of her Majesty's altered character; but I will not be the first person to remind her of it."

The Queen's first Privy Council was held at Kensington Palace on the morning of June 21. The incidents of this memorable Council have been preserved in the Memoirs of Greville, the Clerk to the Council, who seems to have been struck with admiration at the bearing of the young Queen: "Never was anything like the first impression she produced, or the chorus of praise which it raised about her manner and behaviour, and certainly not without justice. It was very extraordinary, and something far beyond what was looked

for. Her extreme youth and inexperience, and the ignorance of the world concerning her, naturally excited intense curiosity to see how she would act on this trying occasion."

Lord Melbourne asked the Queen if she would enter the room accompanied by the great officers of State, but she said she would go in alone. When the Lords were assembled the Lord President informed them of the King's death, and suggested, as they were so numerous, that a few of them should repair to the presence of the Queen and inform her of the event, and that their lordships were assembled in consequence; and accordingly the two Royal Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, the two Archbishops, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Melbourne, went with him. The Queen received them in the adjoining room alone. As soon as they had returned, the proclamation was read, and the usual order passed. The doors were thrown open, and the Queen entered, quite plainly

constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the Constitution of my native country."

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the Reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights and promote to the utmost of my power the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

Mr. Greville goes on to say with regard to the subsequent proceedings: "After she had read her speech and taken and

signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, the Privy Councillors were sworn, the two Royal Dukes first, by themselves; and as these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance, and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and their natural relations, and this was the only sign of emotion which she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging; she kissed them both, and rose from her chair and moved towards the Duke of Sussex, who was farthest from her, and too infirm to reach her.

"She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn, and who came one after another to kiss her hand; but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slightest difference in her manner, or show any in her countenance, to any individual of rank, station, or party. I particularly watched her when Melbourne and the Ministers, and the Duke of Wellington, and Peel, approached her. She went through the whole ceremony—occasionally looking at Melbourne for instruction when she had any doubt what to do, which hardly ever occurred—with perfect calmness and self-possession, but, at the same time, with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and gratifying. Peel told me how amazed he was at her manner and behaviour, at the apparent deep sense of her situation, her modesty, and, at the



LEIGHTON, BROS.

PRINCESS VICTORIA RECEIVING THE NEWS OF HER ACCESSION TO THE THRONE, JUNE 21, 1837.

dressed, in mourning, accompanied by her two uncles, the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Sussex. The Queen bowed to the Lords, took her seat, and then, in a clear, distinct, and audible voice, without any appearance of fear or embarrassment, read the following declaration to the Council:—

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the Government of this Empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it; and that I shall find, in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age and to long experience.

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage that I succeed to a Sovereign whose

same time, her firmness. Afterwards, the Duke of Wellington told me the same thing, and added that, if she had been his own daughter, he could not have desired to see her perform her part better."

On July 12, the Queen received at St. James's Palace the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councillors of London, coming to present addresses of congratulation upon her accession to the throne. On the 14th and 21st, she held Courts for the reception of deputations from the Established Church of Scotland, the ministers of the Presbyterian denomination in England, and other Dissenting ministers, the Society of Friends, and the National Scottish Church at Rotterdam. Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, on the 13th, quitted Kensington Palace, and took up their residence at Buckingham Palace. A Chapter of the Order of the Garter was held next day, when her Majesty conferred that order upon her half-brother, the Prince of Leiningen. The Queen in person, on the 17th, performed the ceremony of proroguing Parliament. She held her first Levée on the 19th, and her first Drawing-room next day, both at St. James's Palace.

THE QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO THE CITY. BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The Sovereigns of England have ever been on such terms of cordiality with the City of London, and so desirous of maintaining the good-will of the citizens, that a fresh occupant of the Throne has not unfrequently made a ceremonial visit to the City one of the first public acts of the new reign. Looking back from the Victorian era, we find that William IV. and Queen Adelaide dined with the Lord Mayor on the 9th of November in the year of their accession. On that occasion the *Observer* newspaper—which was the chief representative of illustrated journalism in those days—supplied the public with “a correct view of the grand civic entertainment” eight days before it came off!—a feat not to be surpassed even in these days of enterprise and quick production. Then, in the good old days when George the Third was King, that Monarch, very early in his reign, went with his Queen to grace the banquet of the Lord Mayor at Guildhall. On the first Lord Mayor's Day after Queen Anne came to the Throne her Majesty went in grand procession through the City to dine with London's Chief Magistrate, and on that occasion the gallant citizens made unusual efforts to prove their devotion and loyalty to their Sovereign lady. The streets were gaily decorated, skilful artists in pageantry exhausted their ingenuity in devising amusement for the Queen; but the finest stroke of all, which must have been the happy thought of some Bumble of the period, was to place a large crowd of pauper children in front of St. Paul's, one of them being appointed to make a speech to her Majesty. Filling the public conduits with wine appears to have been a favourite manifestation of popular rejoicing in former times; as if the rulers and magistrates of those days deemed it insufficient that the masses should only be intoxicated with joy. If the cost of these wholesale libations came out of the local rates—seeing the days of cheap claret had not yet arrived—the British taxpayer of the period must have had rather a heavy bill to settle when the festival was over. This popular custom of making the conduits run with wine was practised when William III. made a triumphant entry into London after the peace of Ryswick, and on that occasion the Bluecoat boys of Christ's Hospital addressed his Majesty in a Latin speech when he arrived at St. Paul's-churchyard. This custom of addressing the Sovereign within the precincts of the City would seem to be the prescriptive right of the boys of Christ's Hospital, for the same ceremony was observed when Queen Victoria went in State to dine with the Lord Mayor on Nov. 9, 1837.

Looking still further down the misty track of time, we find the Sovereign and the City on the most cordial of visiting terms. The Londoners were the first to welcome the worthless but picturesque Charles II. when he came back to the throne of the Stuarts. Here again the conduits were said to have flowed with a variety of delicious wines—an apt illustration of the sensuality and wasteful extravagance of the reign that was commencing. Good Queen Bess, the day before her coronation, rode through the City from the Tower to Westminster amid all the pomp and magnificence that could be devised to do her honour. Prophecies and Latin verses were profusely expended on the Queen. The streets were hung with

cloth of gold, with tapestry and arras; and in various places were arranged singing children, “some arrayed like angels, to sing sweet songs as her Grace passed by.” There was a pageant of Time leading forth his daughter Truth, and Truth, greeting her Majesty, presented to her an English Bible. Gog and Magog deserted their posts in Guildhall, and stood to honour the Queen, one on each side of Temple Bar, supporting a wonderful tablet of Latin verse, which expounded to her Majesty the hidden sense of all the pageants she had just witnessed in the City.

Holinshed and other old chroniclers tell us of other mighty doings when the Kings of England visited the City of London, and we are continually coming upon such anti-temperance statements as that “the great conduit in Cheap ran with Gascony wine”; or that “there were seven fountains in Cheap-side which perpetually ran with wine”; or “the conduits ran

and it is recorded that here occurred an incident which excited at the time much mirth, though at the expense of an influential City magnate. One of the mounted Aldermen in attempting to salute a fair lady at a window with the grace and gallantry of a practised equestrian, was not seconded in his endeavours by his horse, and the result was that, in stage language, the Alderman was made to bite the dust. Having presented the keys of the City to the Queen, the Lord Mayor and the other dignitaries of the Corporation escorted her Majesty towards the Guildhall, and on arriving at the top of Ludgate-hill one of the most interesting episodes of the day occurred. This was the ceremony already alluded to, when the senior scholar of Christ's Hospital spoke a Latin address to the Queen. When the Royal carriage arrived at the top of Ludgate-hill it stopped close to the pavement, and not in the middle of the road opposite the Cathedral gate, as stated in some accounts.

Some wooden steps were then pushed to the carriage window, on which the Bluecoat boy mounted and delivered his address with appropriate gestures. He was attended by the head-master and other officials of Christ's Hospital, and when the speech was finished the distinguished Grecian knelt and handed a roll of paper into the carriage-window, at which appeared a lady's hand to receive it. All this was seen by the present writer from an upper window at 22, Ludgate-street, which was directly over the spot where the ceremony took place. As the carriage approached, the Bluecoat boy was hustled through the crowd, and had some difficulty in forcing his way to the platform on which he was to stand. When his few brief minutes of glory were over the Queen drove on, and he was absorbed in the moving multitude around him. This Bluecoat boy who had the distinguished honour of addressing a Latin speech to the Queen when she first visited the City of London, afterwards became a clergyman, and is now the respected occupant of a country vicarage.

The above incident forms the subject of one of the bronze panels on that remarkable monument of municipal extravagance, the Temple Bar Memorial. It is, however, wrongly represented. The incident took place at the edge of the pavement, on the north side of Ludgate-hill as the procession was on the way east-

ward to the Guildhall. Consequently, the Queen, as she sat in the carriage, had the Bluecoat boy on her left hand; but the Temple Bar monument represents him on her right hand, and, therefore, in the roadway, instead of being on the pavement as he actually was. The citizens of London are said to have expended £10,000 on this Temple Bar memorial, and it ought to have been historically accurate, whatever may be thought of it as a work of art. The bronze panels are well executed, and the error might be passed over if the whole monument could be accepted as worthy of the money spent upon it.

The first visit of Queen Victoria to the City of London will ever form one of the brightest pages in records that are replete with events of historical interest. It was one of the first public appearances of a Sovereign whose long reign has been remarkable for the culture and development of all that is conducive to the happiness of the human race—a Sovereign whose personal qualities will cause her name to be remembered and loved as long as the English nation exists.



STATE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE CITY, NOV. 9, 1837.

plentifully with wine, white and red, that every creature might drink his fill.” The enthusiasm of the London populace required no such stimulus when Queen Victoria paid her first visit to the City on Nov. 9, 1837. The City Fathers had never before received a Sovereign so young and interesting, and no effort was spared to mark the occasion as one of the grandest in the City annals. The day was observed as a general holiday, and great crowds assembled along the whole route from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall. The Queen rode in the Royal State carriage, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland as Mistress of the Robes and the Earl of Albemarle as Master of the Horse. Her Majesty wore a splendid pink satin robe shot with silver, her hair encompassed with a splendid tiara. She was in high spirits, and looked the picture of health, acknowledging the greetings of her subjects in the most gracious manner. The streets were hung with national flags and heraldic banners, and the church bells mingled with the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude. At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with the Aldermen, were assembled to meet the Queen. They were on horseback,

THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

"A Survey of Fifty Years of Progress," under this seasonable title, "The Reign of Queen Victoria," is published upon the occasion of the Jubilee by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., in two substantial volumes. The editor, Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, M.A., late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, has obtained the assistance of writers eminently qualified to deal with special branches of the subject, in the course of those departments of social, national, and Imperial affairs, and of the public administration, with which they are particularly conversant. Lord Wolseley writes about the Army, and Lord Brassey about the Navy; Sir Henry Sumner Maine, upon India; Lord Justice Bowen, upon the administration of the Law; Mr. Robert Giffen, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, gives an account of the growth and distribution of Wealth; Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., treats of National Finance; Professor Huxley reviews the advancement of Science; Agriculture is treated by Sir James Caird; the Cotton Manufacture, by Mr. John Slagg, M.P.; and that of Iron, by Sir Lowthian-Bell; Sir W. R. Anson notices the recent stages in the development of our political Constitution; the Rev. Edwin Hatch, D.D., discourses of the state of Religion and the Churches; the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., and Mr. G. Howell, M.P., treat of Industrial Associations; Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, of Ireland; Mr. Matthew Arnold, of Schools; and Mr. C. A. Fyfe, of the Universities; Dr. R. Garnett, of Literature; Mr. Brudenell Carter, of Medicine and Surgery; Mr. W. Archer, of the Drama; and Mr. Walter Parratt, of Music. The editor, with the aid of Mr. E. C. K. Gonner, B.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, has composed the chapters on the Legislation of Queen Victoria's reign, Foreign Policy, Colonial Policy and Progress, on Art, and on Locomotion and Transport. It is manifest, from the names of some of the contributors, that valuable expressions of opinion must be looked for in these volumes; but their essays are not likely to contain any great amount of fresh information concerning facts which have been continually discussed in the leading newspapers and the monthly magazines for many years past. As summaries, guided by special acquaintance with particular subjects, and expressing in some instances the judgments of persons of high authority, they are worthy of careful perusal.

The introduction, by Mr. T. H. Ward, traces in outline, from a statistical point of view, the vast growth and expansion of the United Kingdom and of the Empire in this period. The population of England and Wales has increased from fifteen to twenty-eight millions, and that of Scotland, from two millions and a half to four millions; while that of Ireland has been reduced from eight to about five millions. The population of the British colonies was four millions; it is now sixteen millions, of whom much more than half are English. The British rule in India, which directly extended over ninety millions, now extends over two hundred millions, besides fifty-five millions in dependent native States. Wealth has increased; wages have risen forty, fifty, or sixty per cent; the annual value of houses above £50 rental was twelve millions and a half, and is now sixty millions; the saving-banks deposits have risen from fourteen to ninety millions. In foreign trade, our imports are augmented from sixty-six to 374 millions; and our exports, from fifty-eight to 271 millions. Our cotton manufacture is doubled; our iron manufacture has increased eightfold; our woollen and worsted trade, which consumed seventy-seven million pounds of wool, now consumes 500 millions, and most of it from our own colonies. This is owing to improved mechanical appliances, railways, and steam-ships. Scientific discoveries and inventions have done it. Our thoughts of nature and the universe, our methods of inquiry in history, criticism, and scholarship have also been modified by science. University studies are more extended, and more in relation with actual life. Public schools are much improved. Elementary education for the children of the working classes has been provided; there are now 3,370,000 children at school, with forty thousand teachers. Let this be the safeguard of democracy, which has been finally installed in power by the recent Franchise Act and Redistribution of Seats. There are favourable signs: immeasurably less corruption and greater efficiency in the public services; diminution of crime, of vice, and drunkenness; healthier and more refined amusements; great diffusion of good and cheap literature; much zeal of philanthropy. The religious communities are devout and active, while the tone of religious controversy is softened. But religion has not yet overtaken the democratic movement, or touched the majority of working-men in our great towns. On the whole, there is real social progress, and it is likely to be permanent. It is difficult to maintain a consistent foreign policy, and there are dangers from outside. The Irish problem is seemingly insoluble, and Parliamentary obstruction is a cause of anxiety. Five millions of our population have nothing but their weekly wages; can they continue to earn these? We have lost the monopoly of our great industries. Population presses on the means of subsistence. Socialist ideas become rife. Yet we may look forward hopefully. Difficulties have been overcome; disasters have been averted. Democracy has some power of reaction against besetting errors. The Monarchy, admirably represented by our Queen, is more stable than ever. Liberals and Conservatives alike may feel satisfaction at this Jubilee of her reign.

The legislative acts of her reign, affecting the distribution of political power, local government, the ownership of land, and national education, giving protection to the poor and to women and children, have changed the framework of national life. A sketch of the progress of Parliamentary Reform since the Act of 1832, the extensions of the borough and of the county franchise, the Ballot, and the Redistribution of Seats, the alteration of the mode of conducting elections, and the judicial correction of bribery and corrupt practices, fills several pages. The measures, begun in 1839, of State aid to elementary education, and Mr. Forster's Act of 1870, are briefly noticed. The modifications of the Poor Law Acts, the Public Health Acts, and the establishment of the Local Government Board in 1871, the Acts for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor, the creation of urban and rural sanitary authorities, the institution of county police, and the transfer of prisons to the care of the State, are treated with cursory recognition. The abolition of compulsory church rates and removal of other grievances of the Nonconformists find mention here. The repeal of the Corn Laws is narrated in two pages. Improvements in the legal position of women, enabling wives to secure their separate property and earnings, to get a judicial separation for cruelty, and to be legal guardians of their children, are next described; also, the admission of female voters at municipal elections, and the opening of University degrees to their sex. Factory Acts and Mines Regulation Acts, for the protection of female and juvenile workers, the Merchant Shipping Acts, the Employers' Liability Act, and the legalisation of Trade Unions, come in for remark. The amendments of the law of real estate already effected, by which limited owners are empowered to sell lands, and the Agricultural Holdings Act securing to outgoing tenants compensation for their improvements of

farms, also the Ground Game Act, allowing farmers to kill hares and rabbits, are taken into account. Notice is bestowed on the regulations for public-houses, the diminished consumption of spirits, and the vastly increased drinking of tea, with reference to fiscal alterations. It is considered, in general, that legislation has been favourable to the interests of the working classes.

With regard to foreign policy, the acts of Lord Palmerston, and those of Lord Beaconsfield at a later period, are here reviewed, as matters of past history; but the main conclusion is that Europe has been so transformed, as to relieve England of much of her former concern in continental affairs; and that her chief attention must now be directed to the security of the Indian frontier, of the route to India, of British commerce and the Colonies.

Sir W. R. Anson's essay on "Constitutional Development" treats of the relation between the House of Commons, the House of Lords, the Ministry, the Sovereign, the Prime Minister with regard to his colleagues, the working of party organisations, the "caucus," and the position of members of Parliament, who are becoming "delegates" for the expression of outside opinion.

Lord Wolseley describes the reforms gradually effected in the Army since 1837, when our total regular military force was about 100,000 men, carrying the old flintlock musket, while "the Militia force was a phantom," and we had no fortifications. We have now 201,955 regular troops, 46,800 of the First-class Army Reserve, and 31,000 Militia Reserve; the Militia, of 105,000 men, is really a serviceable force; and there are 215,000 Volunteers. Our young officers now study the science of their profession; and, personally, they get much and varied experience. The condition and character of our soldiers are greatly improved. In the historical account of these reforms, Lord Wolseley has to speak of the old Duke of Wellington, who had but an imperfect sympathy with improvement, Lord Hardinge, the Prince Consort, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Cardwell (to whom much credit is due), and Lord Palmerston, as the author of the fortifications scheme. The Volunteers are liberally commended. The sketch of the life and treatment of the private soldier, under present regulations, is very interesting. Lord Wolseley demands a Royal Commission of Inquiry, to fix permanently the needful supply of troops for home defence—it must be two complete army corps—and for India, the Colonies, naval fortified harbours, coaling-stations, and dockyards abroad. We say he is right. An account of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, by Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, R.E., is appended to this useful article.

Lord Brassey treats of the transformation of the Royal Navy from wooden training-ships—of which, fifty years ago, we had altogether only 129 for fighting purposes, with comparatively small guns—to steel-clad screw-propeller steam-ships of immense size, worked by machinery, some carrying turret-guns which throw a projectile weighing 1800 lb. with a force at the muzzle equivalent to 60,000 tons on the foot square; besides corvettes, gun-boats, torpedo-boats. We have now twenty armoured ships in commission, thirty corvettes, two torpedo-ships, seventeen gun-vessels, forty-eight gun-boats, four torpedo-boats, nine troop-ships, twenty training, school, drill, gunnery, and torpedo instruction-ships, and many non-combatant vessels for special or minor services. Valuable notices of the details of progress are furnished by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, on the construction of ships; Mr. Sennett, of the Admiralty, on marine steam-engines; Captain Orde Browne, R.A., on naval ordnance; Colonel Percy Smith, R.E., on the dockyards; and Captain Wharton, R.N., on nautical surveys and explorations.

Lord Justice Sir Charles Bowen, who is a graceful writer, makes the dry topic of law reforms very agreeable reading. He sketches the notorious practical inconveniences and absurdities that formerly attended the hostile systems of common-law and equity jurisdiction. He describes the beneficial changes effected since 1873, begun that year by Lord Selborne, aided by Lord Cairns, Lord Coleridge, and the late Sir George Jessel, the creation of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to which the Queen's Bench and the Chancery Divisions are co-ordinated; the amendment of Rules of Procedure; the institution of County Courts for the recovery of small debts; the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of culpability; the Courts of Bankruptcy; the consolidation of the criminal law; the provision of a regular police, and the better regulation of prisons and punishments.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, who has been Secretary to the Treasury and is thoroughly conversant with fiscal and financial history, reviews the Budgets of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer with the ability for which he is distinguished. Sir Robert Peel's imposition of the income tax, in 1842, and his great clearance of the tariff on imports; Mr. Gladstone's scheme of 1853, rendered abortive by the Crimean War; the increase of the National Debt to 808 millions, with an income tax of sixteenpence in the pound; the further abolition of Customs' duties by the policy of Mr. Gladstone in 1860; the successful endeavours to reduce the Debt, in the last twenty years; the large financial deficits of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration; Mr. Gladstone's good intentions of 1880 nullified by the expenses of the Afghan, Zulu, Egyptian, and Sudan warlike exploits,—these vicissitudes are briefly related. We have got rid of all protective duties, and of all excise duties on manufactures, except those on intoxicating liquors. All State taxation is simplified and made uniform. The income tax must remain as a needful corrective of what would else be an unfair laying of the public burden on the working classes, and as a resource in case of emergency. It is to be hoped that the reduction of the Debt by terminable annuities will be continued. The habit of making grants from the Treasury in aid of local administration ought to be checked. What will become of financial wisdom, if we do not stop the huge growth of naval and military expenditure? Local finance and taxation demand reform; but this is a difficult problem. Shall we ever see Mr. Courtney, under a Moderate Liberal Government, Chancellor of the Exchequer?

The Rev. Dr. Hatch discourses of the ecclesiastical, theological, and religious conditions of the age, beginning with what was once called, by its Evangelical opponents, the Tractarian or Puseyite, but which styled itself the Catholic movement in the Church of England, and which sometimes takes the name of Anglican. The "Broad Church" of Liberalism and critical inquiry comes in for notice. The rise of the Free Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and the changed attitude of "Congregationalism," no longer known as "Independence," are fairly observed. The multiplication of parishes and clergy, in the English Establishment, the formation of new Bishoprics, the efforts of Missionary Societies, Sisterhoods, and other lay associations, and the legislative concessions of Nonconformist claims, are carefully noted.

Colonial policy, and the progress of the Colonies, form the subject of an article by the editor, which is chiefly statistical; and, since there is not in these days, so far as we are aware, any Colonial policy in the practice of any British Government—whatever projects may be advanced in the future—this shall be left; but the growth of the British Colonies is another matter, and is perhaps the greatest wonder of the age.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, who has an acknowledged genius for political and social philosophy, and has had official acquaintance with India, contributes a thoughtful treatise upon the great and vital changes in the British government of that vast "dependency" since 1837, and the grave problems of its condition. No part of the contents of these two volumes is more worthy of serious study. The key to it seems to be his just and true remark—so obviously true that it need never be uttered, if people commonly reflected upon what everybody knows—that there is no country to be spoken of, as a whole and the same; to be called "India," and there is no distinct race of people to be called "the Indian nation." Those who once realise the meaning of this fact may hope, by studying writers like Sir Richard Temple and Sir Henry Sumner Maine, to obtain a slight approach to understanding the complexity of diverse populations, and the involved political relations, of the British Empire in India.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, a good Irish Liberal and loyal Unionist, handles the heated problem of Ireland with much discrimination, and concludes that it is one of agrarian distress, aggravated by the want of firm, equitable, and consistent government. "Scientific administration," with State control independent of class interests, of sects and factions, is the remedy that he proposes.

Mr. R. Giffen, the most eminent statistician of the day, gives an accurate exposition of the increase of material prosperity in the United Kingdom, and of the estimated property, incomes, and earnings of different classes, in comparison with our stock of wealth and its distribution fifty years ago. This nation, as a whole, is enormously rich; yet the poor do not cease in our land, either in town or country.

Mr. Mundella and Mr. George Howell jointly supply an account of co-operative industrial associations, friendly societies, benefit clubs, trade unions, and other agencies for the material advantage of the working classes.

The sections devoted to the railway system, steam-ships, and navigation, the post-office, and the electric telegraph, written chiefly by Mr. Gonner; to agriculture, by Sir James Caird; to the cotton industry and trade, by Mr. Slagg; and to the iron manufacture, by Sir Lowthian-Bell, contain a large amount of exact information. These cannot here be examined; nor can we enter into the interesting review, by Mr. Brudenell Carter, of the beneficent advance of medicine and surgery, for which humanity in 1837 should be deeply grateful to the members of the noble profession.

Purely intellectual interests have obtained their share in the general progress of nearly all departments of knowledge and practice. Professor Huxley's chapter on Science will be eagerly perused by many who believe that not only the material and economic prosperity, but the widening thought and improving mental culture, of this marvellous period, are mainly due to the earnest pursuit of truth by those means of investigation which Nature has conferred upon mankind. He observes, indeed, that the most obvious distinctive feature of the progress of civilisation, during the last fifty years, is "the wonderful increase of industrial production by the application of machinery, the improvement of old technical processes and the invention of new ones, accompanied by an even more remarkable development of old and new means of locomotion and intercommunication." But this revolution in the outward condition of society has been coincident with a great advancement of natural knowledge, especially of physical science, in consequence of the application of scientific method to the investigation of phenomena; and it is not, says Professor Huxley, for the sake of merely utilitarian advantages in the commodities of life that true men of science are inspired to undergo the toils and sacrifices of their calling. "That which stirs their pulses is the love of knowledge, and the joy of the discovery of the causes of things sung by the old poets—the supreme delight of extending the realm of law and order ever farther towards the unattainable goals of the infinitely great and the infinitely small, between which our little race of life is run." Again, "Nothing great in science has ever been done by men, whatever their powers, in whom the divine afflatus of the truth-seeker was wanting." This is noble teaching, we say; and those who have courageously and faithfully practised it are the genuine heroes of our age. We are next told that their sole object, in the primary scientific regions of physics, chemistry, and biology, is to discover "the rational order which pervades the Universe." Their common method consists of "observation and experiment—which latter is observation under artificial conditions—for the determination of the facts of Nature; with inductive and deductive reasoning for the discovery of their mutual relations and connection." They start with three postulates, the validity of which is a question of metaphysics; but which, though neither self-evident nor strictly demonstrable, are verified, or not contradicted, wherever they can be tested by experience. The first postulate is the objective existence of matter, of some extended, impenetrable, mobile substance, with the quality of inertia, forming the substratum of all physical phenomena. The second is that no change in the state of any portion of matter happens without a necessary precedent condition, usually called its cause. The third is that every rule truly defining the relations of physical phenomena, every so-called "law of nature," is true for all time. These hypotheses, which are at least uncontradicted, form the basis of physical science. Its progress has been largely due to tentative anticipations of the probable interpretation of natural phenomena by the invention of various speculative hypotheses, which have often proved to be erroneous, when the observation of facts was enlarged, but which have served, like symbols in algebra, to guide the correlation of particulars that could be exactly ascertained. Professor Huxley instances the ancient systems of astronomy, Newton's corpuscular theory of light, the primitive atomic theory, with the notion of an inter-atomic vacuum, the old ideas of chemistry, and that of the spontaneous generation of the lower forms of life. His analysis of these philosophical presumptions, and his account of the changes of thought by which they were discarded, are interesting. It is well to remember the distinction which he draws between natural history, which is the record of observation and experiment, and natural philosophy, which determines the constant relations of phenomena, expresses them as rules or laws, and explains these particular laws by deduction from the general laws of matter and motion. He proceeds to expound three great modern doctrines: that of the molecular constitution of matter, and its indestructibility, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous in form; that of the conservation of energy, constant in amount but in varying forms, as heat, force of pressure or motion, and other physical forces; and that of the evolution of species of organic life, vegetable and animal, recently associated with the name of Darwin. The remainder of this instructive essay deals more with special discoveries. It will be sure to command attention.

Dr. Garnett's review of literature, Mr. Walter Parratt's of music, and Mr. Archer's of the drama, merit commendation, but our space is filled; and we can merely refer to the articles by Mr. Matthew Arnold and Mr. Fyfe upon the English schools and universities. "The Reign of Queen Victoria," in so many aspects of social welfare, may be studied in these volumes with considerable profit.